DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 158 907 RC 010 632

AUTHOR	Smith, Eldon D., Comp.; And Others
TITLE	Industrialization of Rural Areas: A Bibliography. SRDC Bibliography Series No. 1.
INSTITUTION	Southern Rural Development Center, State College, Miss.
SPONS AGENCY	Rural Development Service (DOA), Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	[76]
NOTE	155p.
AVAILABIE FROM	Southern Rural Development Center, Box 5406, Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762 ($5.00)
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 HC-$8.69 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Bibliographies; Community Development; Financial Support; *Government Role; Income; Indexes (Locaters); *Industrialization; Research Projects; *Rural Areas; *Rural Development; *Socioeconomic Influences; Taxes

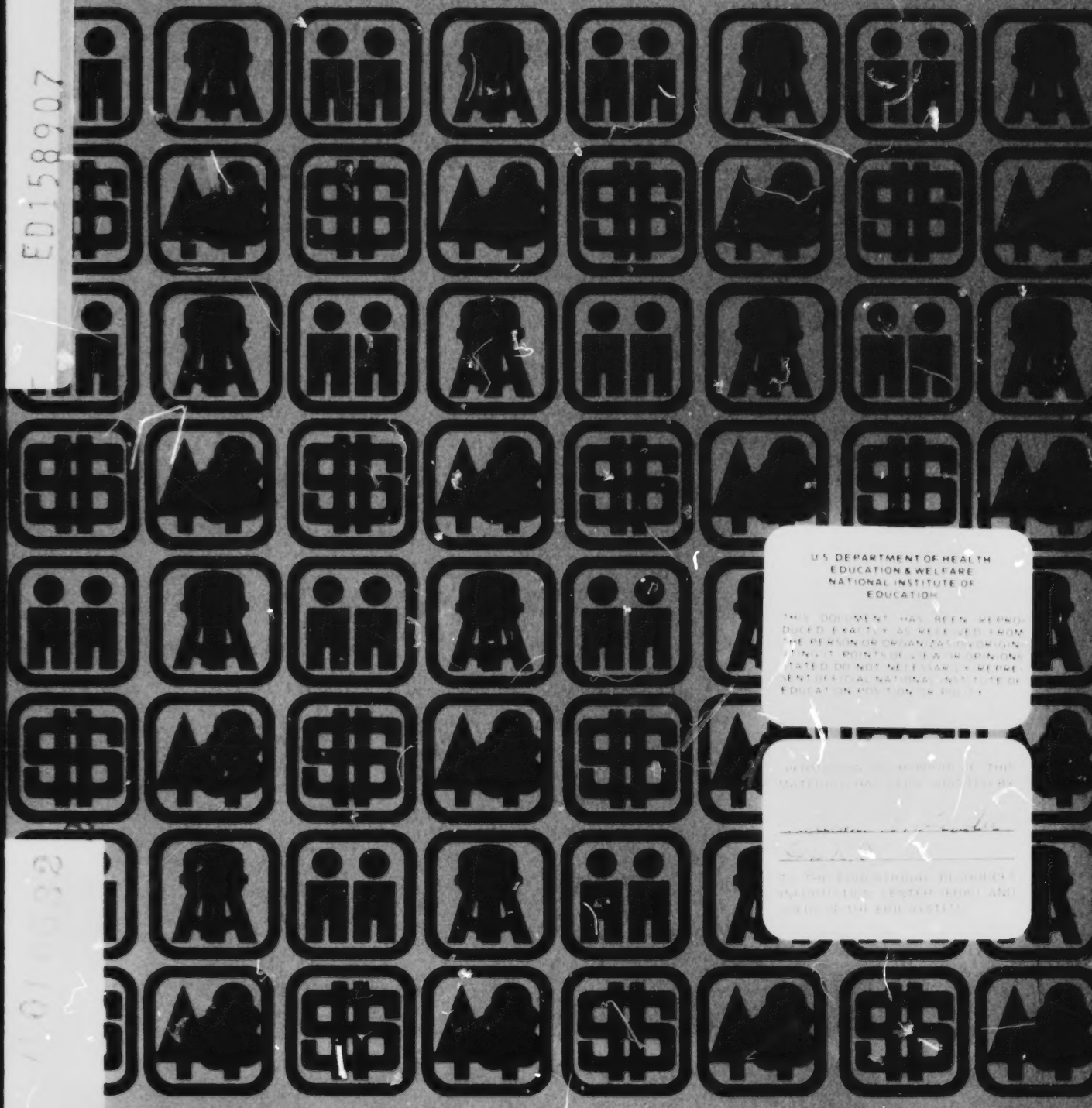
ABSTRACT

A bibliography for both practitioners and scholars interested in industrialization of rural areas, this document is one of a series of bibliographies prepared by research Functional Networks for the Southern Rural Development Center. The more than 750 entries, many annotated, cover available research, extension, and action agency literature released mainly from 1960-76. Materials are numbered in alphabetical order according to principal author. In a separate chapter, materials are classified by content in two sections--one primarily geared to nontechnical users and one to professional and technical users. The section for administrators, legislators, civic organizations, promotional groups, technical assistance agencies, and educators contains 10 major headings, classifying materials that have a direct bearing on particular problems and policies; for example, evaluation of industrial potential, labor supply, and training situations; industrial sites, community organization and support; recruiting; economic and social impacts; and government policies and programs. The section for researchers and academicians has basic research reports and more technical and conceptually oriented materials categorized under four major headings. A much smaller third section lists bibliographies and source books. (RS)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

Industrialization of Rural Areas

ED158907



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

Rural Development Bibliography Series No. 1

Southern Rural Development Cente

Foreword

This bibliography represents the results of extensive research by the SRDC Functional Network on Industrialization of Rural Areas. Headed by Dr. Eldon D. Smith of the University of Kentucky, the Network has been in operation since April 1976. This bibliography has provided a means for review of available research, extension and action agency literature with the objective of providing a comprehensive overview of the topic. The ultimate objective is to provide materials useful to action agencies, lay citizens' groups, educators and researchers bearing on the variety of questions and issues which they confront relating to rural areas' industrialization.

The Functional Network provides regional participation in the specific task. It utilizes the experience and insights of a broad array of professional talent in refining and maximizing the utility of the materials to intended users. This Network focuses its attention on one of four areas of rural development identified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Improvement; the others--Community Facilities and Services, People Building and Environmental Improvement, are all related to industrial growth.

Dr. Smith serves as SRDC Center Associate in charge of the Network. Its members represent several organizations and institutions across the South plus personnel from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These professionals and educators contribute a diversity of points of view. In addition, Johannes Van Veen, graduate research assistant, and Dr. Craig Infanger, Extension Community Resource Development Specialist, provided support and assistance.

Nine other Functional Networks have been formed in this effort to inventory the current state of knowledge in high-priority areas of rural development. Organized by SRDC and funded by CSRS, the Network bibliographies are being published by SRDC as the first of a series of publications--information sheets, research reports, professional information documents. In addition, Network members will participate in workshops to disseminate and interpret their information to rural development practitioners in the region.

The Southern Rural Development Center, one of four such centers in the nation, focuses on specific rural development problems of the region. It serves the thirteen southern states and Puerto Rico by developing knowledge essential to rural development and by providing technical consultation where needed.

The SRDC is jointly sponsored by Mississippi State University and Alcorn State University. Its clientele is the Research and Extension Staffs of the 27 land-grant institutions with rural development or community resource development responsibilities.

William W. Linder
Director

A Bibliography

Industrialization of Rural Areas

Dr. Eldon D. Smith
University of Kentucky
Chairman

SRDC Functional Network

with

Johannes Van Veen
Research Assistant

Dr. Craig Infanger
Community Resource Development Specialist

and

Functional Network Members:

Dr. Lawrence Busch	University of Kentucky
Dr. Taylor Byrd, Jr.	Alabama A & M University
Dr. Lon Cesal	Economic Research Service, USDA
Dr. Brady Deaton	University of Tennessee
John Fernstrom	Federal Extension Service, USDA
Dr. James Mallet	Texas A & M University
Ron Morgan	Kentucky Department of Commerce
Dr. James Nelson	Oklahoma A & M University
Kenneth Pigg	University of Kentucky
Terrel Slayton	Kentucky State University
Rex Wesley	University of Kentucky

This bibliography is the product of an SRDC Functional Network with chairmanship at the University of Kentucky. A contractual agreement between the SRDC, the University of Kentucky, and the Cooperative State Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture provided for this participation and cooperation.

One of a series of bibliographies prepared by research Functional Networks for the Southern Rural Development Center, Mississippi State, Mississippi.

SRDC Bibliography Series # 1

$5.00

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword i

INDUSTRIALIZATION OF RURAL AREAS
Introduction to Bibliography..... 1

CLASSIFICATION KEY..... 4

BIBLIOGRAPHY..... 13

SUGGESTIONS FOR OBTAINING ACCESS TO MATERIALS..... 146

BOARD OF DIRECTORS SRDC..... 148

THE FUNCTIONAL NETWORKS OF THE SOUTHERN RURAL
DEVELOPMENT CENTER..... 149

INDUSTRIALIZATION OF RURAL AREAS

Introduction To Bibliography

by

Eldon D. Smith
Professor of Agricultural Economics
University of Kentucky

This bibliography has been prepared for use of both practitioners and scholars with interests in industrialization of rural areas. It mainly includes citations of publications released during the 1960-1976 period. However, we have included selected materials published earlier which in our judgement have enduring value.

Most of the materials included in this bibliography have been located and examined. However, some citations have been obtained from other bibliographies, from reference lists in publications or from other secondary sources. Some of these were not locally available or readily obtainable from their publishers. Unless secondary sources provided information regarding their content, such materials have not been annotated.[1]

Indexing System and User Guide

The classification of these materials is based on the content of the titles, the annotations, our memory of specific content when the document has been read in its entirety and knowledge of the content of similar publications such as handbooks and other materials prepared for specific practical uses. Inevitably, some types of content have not been captured in the classification. However, it is our judgement that this key will enable users to find the material of specific interest to them and to do so rather conviently.

It was recognized from the outset that different types of material would be useful to different types of potential users. Specifically, we have recognized that administrators, legislators, civic organizations, promotional groups, technical assistance agencies and educators will require materials that have a direct bearing on particular policies and problems. On the other hand, researchers, and academicians will find basic research reports and more technical and conceptually oriented materials more useful to them. We have tried to accommodate both by developing a special "Subject Classification Key" or indexing system which will enable each group to find the materials of greatest interest and importance to it. The Subject Classification Key which follows this introduction is divided into two sections corresponding to the two groups noted above. Section I, "Practical Problems of Rural Industrialization" is designed to help nontechnical users to locate materials directly

---

1/ In a small number of cases, citations taken from secondary sources were incomplete and missing citation information could not be obtained locally. Such citations, when sufficiently complete to be readily accessible in libraries which hold the item, have been included.

relevant to practical administrative, legislative, civic action or lay citizen interests.

For this group of "practitioner" users we recognize that there is a need to determine whether attempts to develop industry are desirable, and feasible. This involves appraisals of industrial potentials and effectiveness of actions that might be taken to promote industrial development. Each publication which appears to have some information which bears on these issues is noted by number in Section 1 under subheading I. If it has information bearing on more than one subject it will be listed in more than one place. Once tentative decisions about the desirability of promoting industry are made, problems such as site selection and development, financing, supporting public services which will be required, etc. must be attacked. Information bearing on these more specific problems is included in Section 1, subheadings II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII. Items related to economic and social impact on rural areas are found under subheading IX.

An Example: Suppose that you are interested in whether tax exemptions, low cost financing and the like could be used to "lure" industry to a particular area. Under "II. Types and Effectiveness of Community Actions to Attract Industry" will be found a large number of publications bearing on this subject. Item number 674 is listed under II-A, and II-E-1, and II-E-2 and is entitled:

> INDUSTRIAL REVENUE BONDS AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
> Thompson, Arthur A.
> Review of Regional Studies 1(1): 185-210. 1970-71

A short statement follows most of these citations giving a brief summary of the material covered, thus providing a basis for deciding whether to try to obtain the publication from a library, the publisher, or other source.

Professional and Technical Users

Professional and technical users will find in Section 2 "Theoretical and Research Study Classes" the numbers of all items which appear to bear on professional issues such as research techniques, theoretical and conceptual material, technical research studies, etc. The categories will be familiar to researchers and academicians and will not be explained further.

Bibliographies

Several bibliographies have been cited. Only part of the publications included in these bibliographies are cited and separately indexed in the present publication.

Principal Author Indexing

All materials are listed in alphabetical order according to principal author. Therefore, if a publication by a particular author is desired it can readily be identified by looking through the main body of the bibliography for the alphabetical listing.

SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION KEY

SECTION I

Practical Problems of Rural Industrialization
(Numbers Refer to the Number Assigned To Each Citation in the Bibliography)

I. Evaluation of Industrial Possibilities, Potentials and Needs

A. Factors Influencing Locations of Industrial Plants; General: 7,9,37,58,192,233,372,426,428,441,444,455,498,530,533,548, 550,558,565,611,612,650,667,676,710,721,724,727,734,735,744.

1. Theoretical studies: 129,285,344,373,475,511,611.

2. Statistical and observational studies: 7,129,182,183,190, 209,210,211, 212,288,290,321,324,333,334,335,336,337,338,440, 451,455,460,468,476,498,521,586,587,631,668,679,681,706,725, 732,733,743,755.

B. Informal Studies and Observations Regarding Needs, Potentials and Requirements: 37,58,168,192,208,209,210,211,258,267,378, 565,605,708.

1. General evaluations: 74,230,232,348,373,465,516,553,558.

2. Factors which determine potentials: 74,212,230,233,348, 465,470,512.

C. Practical Techniques and Guidelines for Evaluating Area Potentials: 190,192,203,209,224,276,368,373,377,378,393,420, 421,424,444,509,550,575,612,650,679,682,737.

II. Types and Effectiveness of Community Actions to Attract Industry; General: 37,65,66,67,74,172,192,203,206,209,211,216,236,258,267, 293,295,296,313,366,368,403,420,421,424,426,429,444,479,498,509, 529,538,550,554,585,587,605,606,612,710,724,727,733,743,746.

A. Descriptions of Direct Incentives: 16,18,78,80,81,83,87,89, 92,101,108,151,192,198,204,213,222,233,250,258,267,279,295, 296,301,302,313,325,370,373,393,402,427,429,479,493,505,506, 509,540,544,552,569,570,571,573,603,604,612,616,619,629,640, 641,642,643,644,645,646,647,655,672,673,674,676,694,695,719, 734,736,737,738,746.

B. Other Community Actions (Indirect Incentives); General: 60, 92,165,192,204,233,252,258,393,506,553,568,583,612,641,678.

1. Improvements in community environment: 19,59,165,258,376, 465,470,476,492,521,541,554,571,578,594,682,732,733,734,735.

C. Effectiveness of Incentives; General: 16,77,78,80,81,83,87, 88,89,92,104,151,198,213,222,228,233,250,301,302,313,325, 326,372,373,505,506,540,553,568,570,583,603,604,612,616,619, 629,640,672,673.

1. Management evaluations: 59,182,348,427,451,464,574,719.

2. Statistical evaluation: 250,325,326,545,569.

D. Practical Techniques and Guidelines for Assessing Probable Effectiveness: 26,154,168,203,209,210,216,217,258,366,368, 377,378,393,550,552,575,736.

E. Financing and Financial Aid

1. Types and agency sources: 18,23,81,83,252,253,258,262,264, 265,267,275,299,302,310,311,342,358,388,396,397,494,495,496, 505,512,540,552,556,570,573,580,603,604,617,629,640,642,643, 644,645,647,672,673,674,694,695,731,744.

2. Effectiveness: 23,310,311,429,494,505,555,556,573,580,603, 642,643,644,645,647,672,673,674,695,731,744.

3. Advantages and disadvantages: 23,81,83,258,310,311,358,388, 429,494,495,496,505,552,556,580,603,604,617,672,673.

F. Taxation Systems and Preferential Taxes; Description: 277,310, 311,358,429,494,495,496,503,505,512,541,553,556,569,570,619, 641,643,644,645,646,647,672,746.

1. Effects: 310,311,429,505,541,553,556,569,570,573,619,641, 642,643,644,647.

2. Advantages and disadvantages: 310,311,358,429,494,495,496, 505,541,556,569,570,573,746.

G. Other Institutional and Governmental Aids

1. Types and sources: 24,30,36,183,192,208,215,216,221,252, 258,292,301,364,457,492,503,523,555,572,639,655,721.

2. Effectiveness: 24,30,183,364,655.

III. Community Services and Facilities to Support Industrial Development; General: 59,68,128,211,231,236,257,276,444,550,579,605,650, 678,710,717,719,724,733.

A. Evaluating Nature and Importance; General Evaluations: 25,59, 108,190,191,192,402,406,445,682.

1. Statistical studies: 211,334,335,336,337,338,568,733.

2. Management evaluations: 59,182,348,427,464,594.

B. Financing and Technical Support for Improvement; General: 45, 128,241.

1. Types of support: 18,23,108,158,214,252,254,257,258,264, 265,402,534.

2. Agencies and programs: 75,108,158,214,252,254,257,258,264, 265,402,534.

3. Effectiveness: 18,23,75.

C. Practical Techniques and Aids for Inventories and Assessments of Priorities: 25,154,377,402,575,606,650.

D. Community Information and Organization for Community Action: 137,180,184,194,251,254,256,258,259,277,390,420,461,523,606, 732.

IV. Evaluating the Labor Supply and Training Situation: 29,111,180, 181,253,317,378,402,414,508,550,650,651,664,684,742.

A. Evaluating the Importance of Labor Supplies as Attractants to Industry; Market Situation, Quality and Quantity: 180,181, 190,211,219,226,258,283,331,377,378,402,426,453,454,465,492, 498,521,526,606,687,732,733,734,735.

B. Estimating Labor Supply and Quality: 109,124,143,147,150,258, 276,283,284,407,443,454,588,589,590,623,649,664,684.

1. Labor supply characteristics important to industry: 317,369, 426,443,453,454,492,498,623,664,684.

2. Practical techniques for evaluating labor supplies: 369, 377,378.

V. Industrial Sites, Site Selection and Site Development; General: 157,165,167,190,191,204,211,241,276,280,451,479,550,560,633,650, 724,738.

A. Evaluating Effectiveness of Sites as a Recruiting Tool: 166, 258,316,394,465,506.

B. Site Selection and Development: 165,167,191,204,218,258,280, 374,391,402,406,451,560,633,650,737,738,740,741.

C. Financing: 107,108,252,254,258,402,406,633,737,741,742.

D. Land Use Controls and Industrial Site Selection: 10,157,191, 194,253,258,280,323,391,402,406,554,579,633,737.

E. Practical Tools and Approaches for Selection and Development: 154,166,167,218,258,377,378,391,402,406,633,737.

F. Supporting Governmental Services for Site Selection and Development Planning: 167,241,402,406,737.

VI. Evaluating Investments in Industrial Structures: 126,139,214, 222,393,402,550,594,738.

VII. Developing Suitable Community Organization and Support; General: 164,210,254,256,258,293,393,402,416,424,444,445,467,470,476,492 531,549,550,606,650,732,741.

A. Basic Strategies: 65,66,67,137,194,200,276,398,420,421,522.

B. Leadership Identification and Involvement: 67,200,257,398, 416,417.

C. Needed Types of Organization: 65,66,67,155,200,217,257,258, 420,421,492,522,531,549,550,671.

D. Public Information: 27,65,66,67,210,277,390,420,421,506,606.

VIII. Mechanics and Strategies of Recruiting; General: 26,27,65,66,67, 152,154,166,244,253,293,366,373,377,378,393,402,444,445,492,509, 550,622,650.

A. Identifying Prospects: 40,41,210,211,218,227,258,276,402, 509,549,622.

B. Contacts: 210,218,258,402.

C. Community Visitation: 218,258,402.

D. Preparation of Informational Materials: 38,161,162,210,218, 258,390,402,606.

IX. Economic and Social Impacts of Industrial Development Programs; General: 172,174,179,281,291,360,389,502,524,731,735,750,751.

A. Effects on (Long Run) Economic Growth: 76,77,78,84,85,148, 149,150,155,184,193,199,228,366,367,500,501,516,526,574,734.

B. Employment and Private Economic Costs and Benefits; General: 2,20,56,63,179,233,258,281,282,320,366,526,551,574,577,634, 707.

1. Region or state: 2,134,225,324,410,574,662,708,722,754.

2. Community: 84,85,86,90,91,107,114,131,134,135,136,179,187, 222,228,282,286,287,288,289,310,311,312,325,326,354,355,365, 392,409,411,450,484,524,577,587,588,589,590,591,596,597,598, 599,600,601,609,630,658,659,660,661,662,695,726,728,753.

3. Income distribution and economic effects on disadvantaged social and economic groups: 5,51,52,53,56,57,140,141,142, 144,145,187,227,233,286,287,288,289,349,360,367,410,484,517,

526,587,588,595,596,597,598,600,601,634,658,662,730,735.

4. Determinants of costs or benefits: 143,184,2[illegible]2,243,244, 282,286,287,288,289,310,311,312,325,326,327,365,392,410,526, 588,590,591,596,599,600,601,634,658,662,730,735.

5. Practical techniques for community self-study: 91,282.377, 378,634,658,696.

C. Fiscal Effects on Local Governmental Units and School Districts

1. General assessment: 3,107,186,243,244,258,325,326,354,355, 401,450,587,609,662,717,728,750,751,754.

2. Factors determining fiscal effects: 81,83,176,184,267, 286,287,288,289,354,355,401,439,634,750.

3. Practical techniques for estimation of effects: 176,258,596, 597,634.

D. Effects on Social, Demographic and Political Structures

1. General assessments: 5,21,33,49,50,51,52,63,64,107,114, 131,133,247,311,312,366,389,501,551,587,588,589,609,630,658, 659,660,661,662,685,686,734,735,751,754.

2. Factors determining effects: 184,366,630.

3. Practical techniques for estimating effects: 658.

E. Other Effects: 10,310,311,588,589,616,617,634,662,707,747,751.

X. Government Policies and Programs: 1,5,6,8,12,24,30,31,46,55,71,72, 73,75,79,108,110,112,156,157,180,181,249,251,259,263,272,274,304, 310,311,332,333,334,365,376,379,457,462,557,559,563,565,572,576, 590,613,616,617,625,631,639,651,654,655,672,684,688,689,690,691, 692,693,697,698,735.

SECTION 2

Theoretical and Research Study Classes

I. Industrial Development in Relation to Rural Economic, Social and Political Development; General: 1,4,30,105,148,149,159, 173,174,309,390,425,500,501,559,665,718.

A. Rural Economic Development: 4,5,6,12,13,30,31,41,44,48,71,72, 73,78,79,93,97,109,110,111,118,173,185,186,219,229,234,259, 265,273,278,315,339,379,397,407,461,508,510,517,532,546,557, 605,609,638,697,698,701,723,749,750.

1. Theories and hypotheses: 30,48,62,79,96,169,195,236,255, 268,297,307,329,330,343,344,379,414,449,474,497,514,528,582, 607,613,632,648,663,689,690,700.

2. Empirical studies and evaluations of strategies, policies and organization: 12,30,48,49,57,62,69,71,72,73,93,110,138, 195,210,230,261,268,270,271,272,297,300,329,330,333,334,335, 336,337,338,341,345,347,379,402,408,413,471,481,483,488,493, 504,514,533,588,625,626,651,654,662,663,680,689,690,691,700, 717.

B. Rural Community Development: 21,42,48,100,103,118,128,132, 156,163,194,205,208,235,245,254,255,258,273,274,305,351,387, 406,436,493,500,517,568,579,582,592,635,648,657,698,705,716, 749.

1. Theories and hypotheses: 48,62,119,132,333,343,417,497, 607.

2. Empirical studies and evaluation of policies, strategies and organization for community development with industrial components: 3,49,62,69,156,200,201,210,306,307,359,376,441, 477,488,522,568,593,635,654,709,738.

3. Community social overhead capital; effects on industrial growth: 59,60,329,330,333,375,441,477,517,709,717,752.

C. Regional Economic Development: 1,12,26,47,48,55,62,70,80,82, 121,130,177,197,229,247,263,304,313,333,349,356,390,462,473, 491,559,583,607,615,670,699,708,727.

1. Theories and hypotheses: 48,62,76,199,236,246,299,330, 343,344,371,428,441,478,489,497,537,543,604,618,674,748.

2. Empirical studies: 12,26,27,44,54,177,237,246,294,331,334, 335,336,337,338,347,352,355,418,460,475,491,499,530,617,639, 651,652,669,670,680,681,703,717.

D. Research Methods: 54,95,102,124,185,186,229,234,237,269,270, 271,294,315,322,327,340,347,349,355,408,449,460,474,475,480, 499,507,510,525,543,580,603,608,638,639,652,665,690,693,716, 745.

II. Hypotheses, Theoretical and Conceptual Materials

A. Theory of Location: 8,11,242,373,490,618,676,679,688,719.

1. Determinants of location and potential: 70,119,125,197,261, 329,344,438,497,510,610,611,612,688.

2. Incentives for industrial location (see also community action variables): 18,23,81,83,151,358,648.

3. Community action variables: 18,23,81,83,151,358,497,612.

4. Noncontrollable factors: 438,612.

B. Theory of Industrial Impact: 82,85,86,286,307,310,311,385, 478,519,547,614,616,675.

C. General Theory Books: 11,32,242,313,314,337,362,381,383,385, 386,456,494,520,561.

III. Empirical Research Studies and Research Methods-Determinants of Location and Growth; General: 34,87,88,89,101,106,115,116,180, 181,182,183,211,212,280,348,375,380,428,466,529,535,540,541,558, 566,603,604,668,669,724,729.

A. Level of Aggregation

1. Level of regional aggregation undefined: 8,23,26,48,81, 89,101,129,189,198,254,256,331,332,333,334,335,361,447,467, 503,515,589,631,669,687.

2. Multi-state, state and multi-county regions: 29,92,117, 241,250,355,418,465,527,580,586,604.

3. County and community: 1,17,41,43,104,127,155,172,182,183, 190,204,207,222,249,277,290,319,325,326,340,374,393,451,453, 498,521,565,603,611,612,641,642,643,644,645,647,668,719,743, 744.

B. Research Methods: 28,29,35,38,41,43,116,117,125,175,186,196, 319,326,340,361,374,375,453,467,485,527,580,602,624,631,641, 669,683.

IV. Empirical Research Studies and Research Methods, Impact and Effects of Industrial Growth; General: 90,91,99,107,157,193,389,415,497, 502,503,518,567,574,578,580,727,729.

A. Level of Regional Aggregation: General or Undefined: 161,162, 165,202,220,226,252,253,280,349,360,373,437,447,448,486,501, 621,653,704,730,747.

1. Multi-state, state and multi-county: 33,153,170,188,225, 350,352,355,374,384,395,399,410,419,439,463,526,539,574,584, 585,722.

2. Community and local political unit studies: 20,63,81,84,85, 86,99,141,142,143,144,145,146,147,155,160,171,172,176,178,187, 190,192,199,207,223,228,229,243,244,266,282,286,287,288,289, 303,308,309,310,325,326,340,347,353,354,357,363,382,392,401, 409,411,450,458,459,484,513,536,562,577,581,584,588,595,596, 597,598,600,601,603,609,629,637,642,643,644,645,646,658,659, 660,661,662,675,696,720,726,728,750,751,753.

B. Type of Impact

1. Aggregate or per capita income: 20,56,63,90,91,98,131,134, 135,143,153,170,178,199,223,225,226,229,282,286,287,288,289, 290,291,303,309,325,326,328,350,352,353,354,355,363,392,399, 409,410,411,448,458,562,567,584,585,595,597,598,600,601,637, 658,662,696,722,728,747,753.

2. Income distribution: 51,52,53,56,57,63,64,140,141,142,144, 145,146,187,220,308,328,347,360,399,412,486,497,513,574,585, 588,595,597,598,600,601,637,658,662,720,730,750.

3. Public fiscal: 3,81,91,107,176,243,244,286,287,288,289, 318,353,354,355,382,393,401,439,450,484,536,581,595,604,637, 642,643,644,645,646,647,662,719,750,751.

4. Employment and/or capital formation: 5,51,63,64,77,85,86, 127,131,140,141,142,153,170,188,190,199,207,225,228,229,286, 287,288,289,291,303,308,347,355,360,363,384,392,395,419,458, 463,562,567,581,585,588,595,600,601,637,658,662,675,731.

5. Political, social, and demographic: 5,20,21,33,49,50,51, 52,63,64,133,170,247,254,280,291,349,357,458,501,513,526, 539,567,581,585,589,594,604,609,621,629,637,653,658,662,750.

6. Environmental: 15,157,190,280,374,447,596,603,615,658, 722,747.

7. Other impacts: 50,51,170,171,190,202,266,340,617,662,720, 751.

C. Methods and Approaches: General Undetermined: 21,38,41,43, 160,337,384,392,450,459,482,485,519,580,581,596,599,637, 653,662,675,696.

1. Economic base: 83,86,90,91,98,238,239,240,286,287,288, 289,395,409,419,463,542,562.

2. Input-Output: 35,82,90,91,113,134,135,136,154,196,222,269, 350,374,409,410,411,412,439,448,485,584,595,597,598,722,728, 747.

3. Regression correlation and other multi-variate analysis: 3,85,258,282,567.

4. Other methods: 63,64,140,141,142,143,144,176,190,357,373, 439,597,598,656,658.

SECTION 3

Bibliographies and Source Books: 14,16,17,61,94,120,122,194,346, 400,422,423,442,446,518,620,627,628,636,666,701.

A PARTIALLY ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AREAS

1
THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF SOUTHERN RURAL AREAS: A STUDY OF INDUSTRY AND FEDERAL ASSISTANCE IN SMALL TOWNS WITH RECOMMENDATION FOR FUTURE POLICY
ABT, Associates, Inc.
Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Economic Research, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968.

2
ECONOMIC IMPACT OF NEW OR EXPANDING INDUSTRY IN AN ECONOMICALLY DEPRESSED AREA
Adams, John W. and Milton L. Holloway
College Station: Texas A. and M. University, Department of Agricultural Economics (mimeo), (undated).
Economic impact case study of a textile mill in a depressed Texas area. Input-output model with average income and output multipliers given for new industry. Study tries to determine if a new industry is more beneficial than expansion of existing industries. Ranking of industries would depend on objective most desired--to raise incomes or to increase employment.

3
FISCAL RESPONSE TO INTERGOVERNMENTAL TRANSFERS IN LESS DEVELOPED AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES
Adams, Robert F.
Review of Economics and Statistics 48(3): 308-313, 1966.
Multivariate analysis used to test the impact of several factors on local fiscal accounts with emphasis on intergovernmental transfers. Results show that communities absorb only part of the increments of income received as federal grants into actual improvement of public services. Federal aid is more likely to reduce the financial contributions of smaller political units and less likely to raise level of public service than is state aid. In low income areas, a negative relationship exists between local fiscal effort and per capita income, which means that income elasticity is greater for private than for public goods. Thus, in low income areas, the public service sector increases less rapidly than incomes.

4
URBAN AND RURAL AMERICA: POLICIES FOR FUTURE GROWTH
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations
Washington, D.C.: Report A-32, U.S. Government Printing Office. 1968.

5
ECONOMIC APPROACH TO APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT: THE BECKLEY, WEST VIRGINIA CASE
Agapos, A.M.

Land Economics 44(4): 518-522, 1968.
Contends that general federal programs for substantially reducing unemployment are ineffective in alleviating local unemployment. Examines Beckley, with higher than average unemployment, especially in the male labor force. Recommends attraction of labor-intensive industries to provide employment and income stability, and education of residents to improve human capital. A very important aspect is revival of the entrepreneurial spirit to increase skill levels of the work force and provide stimulus for self-improvement.

6
PROBLEMS OF CHRONICALLY DEPRESSED RURAL AREAS
Agricultural Policy Institute
Raleigh: North Carolina State University (with the Tennessee Valley Authority), Workshop Series 19, November 1965.

7
CONFERENCE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT: PROBLEMS AND ADVANTAGES OF RURAL LOCATIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL PLANTS
Agricultural Policy Institute
Raleigh: North Carolina State University Press, 1970.
Collection of conference papers. Studies attempt to analyze, from varying viewpoints, the potential industrial development of rural America. Some selected topics are: problems and advantages of rural locations for industrial operations, plant location, high technology industries, programs affecting the advantages of rural locations, and general strategies for economic development and regional revitalization.

8
NEW PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH IN RURAL AREAS
Agricultural Research Service
Washington, D.C.: USDA, Agricultural Research Service Report 1013, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1965.
Suggests that government aids, designed to spur new product development by firms existing in rural areas, are valuable tools to generate economic growth. Emphasizes the position that "new" industries are the main stimuli to growth and that new product development can be an aid. The article lists agencies and organizations which develop new products and ideas which may be suitable for rural manufacturing. Also lists agencies which provide this type of information. Concludes with a nine-step process to be followed to develop new product ideas for local industry.

9
ECONOMICS OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY
Alderfer, E.B. and H.E. Michl
New York: McGraw Hill, 1950.
Book discusses the characteristics of several major manufacturing industries in the U.S.

10
LOCATION AND LAND USE
Alonso, William
Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1964.

11
LOCATION THEORY: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING, A READER
Alonso, W. and J. Friedman, Editors
Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1964.

12
INDUSTRIAL LOCATION AND REGIONAL POLICY IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Alonso, W.
Berkeley: University of California Press, Institute of Urban and Regional Development, 1968.
Paper tries to draw together many scattered insights into the forces acting upon industrial location in developing countries.

13
URBAN AND REGIONAL IMBALANCES IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Alonso, W.
Economic Development and Cultural Change 17(1): 1-14, 1968.

14
AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
American Agricultural Economics Documentation Center
American Agricultural Economics Association 1-4: 1971-74.

15
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT
American Bar Association
Washington, D.C.: American Bar Association, 1973.
The basic objectives of this preliminary draft are two-fold: (1) to develop recommendations which would improve institutional decision-making arrangements for industrial site selection; and (2) to recommend basic procedures to ensure that environmental evaluation will be adequate, providing a reliable information base for siting decisions.

16
INDEX TO VOLUMES I-IX
American Industrial Development Council Journal
American Industrial Development Council, 1975.

17
AIDC ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
American Industrial Development Council
American Industrial Development Council, 1975.

18
WICHITA'S INDUSTRIAL AID FINANCING CRITERIA
Anderson, Don E.
Municipal Finance 40(4): 165-168, 1968.
Summarizes Wichita's experience with industrial aid financing and the criteria the city evolved to judge various proposals for aid.

19
KAUAI: SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE
Anderson, R.N., G.R. Vieth, B.J. Seidenstein and B. Bradshaw

Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, Hawaii Cooperative Extension Service, Departmental Paper 35.
The publication deals with assessing and analyzing the socioeconomic variables of Kauai county. The study analyzes the local economy, population, services available, community concerns, student career orientations, and policy implications.

20
EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION ON SIX SMALL WISCONSIN CITIES
Andrews, R.B., I.V. Fine, A.C. Johnson and E.E. Werner
Madison: University of Wisconsin, Bureau of Business Research, Wisconsin Commerce Papers II, 1963.
Examines the effects of industrialization on six communities in Wisconsin with populations ranging from 5,000-10,000 people; three cities already had considerable industry while the other three were "undeveloped." Concludes that: (1) industrialized cities enjoyed a greater rate of population growth than did the less industrialized; (2) young residents remained in industrialized areas because of increased job opportunities; (3) increases in manufacturing stimulated growth in other industries; and (4) industrialization created jobs which increased the number of part-time farmers in the area.

21
BENCHMARKS FOR RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION: A STUDY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN MONROE COUNTY, OHIO
Andrews, Wade H., Ward W. Bauder and Everett M. Rogers
Wooster: Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station Research Bulletin 870, 1960.
Identifies and explains seven indicators which can be studied to measure change in a rural area due to industrialization. These indicators were: (1) population characteristics; (2) migration; (3) occupational status; (4) status of agriculture; (5) social organizations; (6) communication and transportation; and (7) attitudes toward industry.

22
THE EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION ON A RURAL COUNTY: COMPARISON OF SOCIAL CHANGE IN MONROE AND NOBLE COUNTIES OF OHIO
Andrews, Wade H. and Ward W. Bauder
Wooster: Ohio Agri-Research and Development Center, Department Series A.E. 507, 1968.
Case study of two counties analyzing the social changes and effects of industrialization of rural areas.

23
AN APPRAISAL OF INDUSTRIAL AID FINANCING
Apilado, Vincent Paul
Municipal Finance 40(4): 151-160, 1968.
Describes and analyzes various types of industrial aid bonds. Looks at advantages and disadvantages both to industry and community which issues bond; lists suggestions which would aid the effectiveness and efficiency of bonds.

24
THE APPALACHIAN EXPERIMENT, 1965-1970
Appalachian Regional Commission
Appalachian Regional Commission, 1972.
Report deals with policy decisions and programs implemented by the commission from its inception in 1965 to 1970. Presents the history and strategies of the commission and the programs implemented which most efficiently meet the needs of local people as well as satisfy the strategies of the commission.

25
COMMUNITY REQUIREMENTS AS A FACTOR IN PLANT LOCATION
Area Development Department
New York: Allegheny Power System, 1967.
A series of 200 questions which industry should answer when considering a new plant location. Questions cover community attitude, services, type of government, finances, education, and general environment.

26
DEVELOPING "HOME-GROWN" INDUSTRY
Area Redevelopment Administration
Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Commerce, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1963.
Shows how new industry can be developed, utilizing local resources and involving people already in the community. Discusses the advantages of "home-grown" industries, tells how to stimulate new industry ideas and select those best suited to local needs and resources. Outlines Area Redevelopment Administration and other sources of assistance and includes a checklist for local industry organization and promotion.

27
INFORMATION SOURCES FOR LOCATING INDUSTRIAL PROSPECTS
Area Redevelopment Administration
Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Commerce, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1964.
Describes sources of information on new or branch plant developments and tells how to assemble a roster of industrial prospects. Includes annotated, selected lists of 175 general and specified industrial and business directories, with publisher's name and address, frequency of publication and purchase or loan cost.

28
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE AND REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH
Atkins, M.H. and T.W. Buck
Review of Regional Studies 5(1): 12-18, 1975.
Employs a regional industrial structure model in the determination of growth in a region. Model emphasizes regional implications of resource immobility between industries rather than their spatial immobilities. Explains theory of shift-share analysis and concludes that shift-share analysis is unreliable, given the potentially spurious nature and instability of the components measured. Suggests analysis of covariance as the method for application to

structural models of growth. Covariance exposes the structural approach to more rigorous testing and makes regional employment forecasts possible.

29
TOWARD A REGIONAL MANPOWER MODEL
Babcock, Michael W.
Review of Regional Studies 5(1): 37-46, 1975.
Develops a model with two components: (1) regional industry employment demand model; and (2) a regional industry-occupation matrix. Concludes that technical change and input price changes have important impact on the accuracy of manpower model. That model seems to be able to identify industry-occupational mix and is a satisfactory means for forecasting manpower. However, author says much more work must be done to achieve a functionally precise model.

30
RURAL AREA DEVELOPMENT IN A GROWING ECONOMY
Bachmura, Frank T. and Robert B. Glasgow
Journal of Farm Economics 43(5): 1532-1537, 1961.
Recommends that developmental policies should be aimed at a multi-county area. Basically theoretical, lists basic causes for sectoral real income differences. Lists three approaches to economic development in rural areas: (1) retain and/or expand nonfarm economic activity; (2) reorganize agricultural sector to raise the returns to human capital; and (3) encourage out-migration to decrease rural unemployment. Suggests that economic development not be considered as synonomous with industrialization. Applies criteria to Rural Areas Development Act and Area Redevelopment Act. Concludes that both programs are highly ineffective in impacting on target groups.

31
DISCUSSION: APPROACHES TO THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
Back, W.B.
Journal of Farm Economics 39(1): 281-284, 1957.
A discussion of C.E. Bishop's article. The author suggests education is the best alternative to upgrade agriculture's human resources, but more emphasis should be placed on income maintenance and opportunities to earn additional income through either farm or off-farm employment.

32
ESSAYS ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Bain, Joe S., Editor
Berkeley: University of California Press, Institute of Business and Economic Research, 1970.

33
FORECASTING WHETHER AND WHENCE: EMPLOYEE LOCATION PATTERNS IN A NEW OHIO INDUSTRY
Bain, N.R. and D.A. Quattrochi
Appalachia 7: 15-25, February-March 1974.

Relocation and commuting patterns of workers in a new Ohio industry are examined.

34
INDUSTRY RELOCATION AND RESTRICTIVE WORK PRACTICES: THE FLAT GLASS INDUSTRY
Bain, Trevor
Land Economics 43(1): 96-100, 1967.
Suggests that locational decisions may soon be based primarily on labor costs. Cites the flat glass industry as moving away from the market to take advantage of low wage labor in the South.

35
AN APPLICATION OF THE LEONTIEF REGIONAL MODEL: AN INPUT-OUTPUT ANALYSIS FOR EASTERN KENTUCKY
Baird, Robert N.
Lexington: Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Kentucky, 1965.

36
GUIDE TO FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Baker, John Austin
Washington, D.C.: USDA, Rural Development Service, Unnumbered. 1971.
A comprehensive list with some description of all federal programs designed to aid in rural development. Includes programs designed to assist in business stimulation, job creation, income expansion, facilities and service expansion in rural areas, community operations, and preparation for future development.

37
FACTS AND FANTASY IN LOCAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Bank of America
San Francisco: Bank of America, Community Action for Balanced Development, Parts I, II, III, 1966.

38
A SOCIAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
Barnard, J.R.
Journal of Regional Science 9(1): 109-116, 1969.
Paper presents a list of information that would be useful in a system of social accounts for analyzing economic change associated with regional development. The accounts system incorporates many concepts underlying input-output accounts, income and product accounts, flow of funds, etc. Useful for establishing policy linkages for analysis and policy information.

39
HOW TO PRESENT THE ADVANTAGES OF YOUR COMMUNITY TO INDUSTRY
Barrett, William
New York: Ebasco Services, Inc., Facilities Planning Department. (undated).
Discusses the need to prepare an attractive, easily understood brochure as a way to present the advantages of a community.

40
IDENTIFYING INDUSTRIES FOR DEVELOPMENT: EXPERIENCE VS. THEORY
Barrows, David S.
American Industrial Development Council Journal 8(1): 1-6, 1973.
Article tries to analyze the question of which is better, experience or theory. Presents both sides and concludes that they may both be effective in identifying industries for development purposes.

41
A RESEARCH TECHNIQUE FOR INDUSTRIAL PROSPECT IDENTIFICATION
Barrows, D.S., A.K. Datta and R. Maskill
American Industrial Development Council Journal 8(2): 1-24, 1973.
Authors have developed a set of composite criteria to determine the most desirable industries for an area. The model uses the following variables: diversification of local economic base, growth, labor intensity, value added to total factor cost, and strength of forward and backward linkages. These variables are measured and weighted to give a desirability index. A feasibility index was also formulated based on import substitution, interregional markets, rate of return, resource inputs, and plant scale.

42
A COMMUNITY STUDY OF ORGANIZATIONAL FORM AND MANAGEMENT INNOVATION IN A DEVELOPING REGION
Barth, R.T. and I. Vertinsky
Vancouver: University of British Columbia, Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration, 1970.

43
A FRAMEWORK FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PLANNING BASED ON THE INTEGRATION OF AN INPUT-OUTPUT MODEL AND A LINEAR PROGRAMMING MODEL
Battison, E.J. and J.D. Jansma
University Park: Pennsylvania State University, Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 757, 1969.

44
A CASE STUDY OF A PERSISTENT LOW INCOME AREA IN SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY--ITS NEEDS AND POTENTIALS FOR DEVELOPMENT
Baum, E.L. and R.G. Glasgow
Asheville, North Carolina: Workshop on Problems of Chronically Depressed Areas (mimeo), 1965.

45
REGIONAL INVESTMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
Beacham, A. and T.W. Buck
Yorkshire Bulletin of Economics and Social Research 22(1): 19-25. 1970.

46
DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR U.S. RURAL ECONOMIC POLICY
Beale, Calvin L.
American Journal of Agricultural Economics 51(2): 410-427, 1969.

Discusses prevailing conditions in rural America (fertility levels, migration, and population rates of decline) and relates them to national rural economic policy. Suggests that these problems are not adequately handled by present policy.

47
RURAL AND NONMETROPOLITAN POPULATION TRENDS OF SIGNIFICANCE TO NATIONAL POPULATION POLICY
Beale, C.L.
USDA, Commission on Population Growth and the American Future. 1972.
Reports that farm population declined to less than ten million. A higher rate of nonagricultural employment growth in the nonmetro as opposed to metro areas was a major cause.

48
WHERE WILL ALL THE PEOPLE GO?
Beale, C., G.V. Fuguitt and J.J. Zuiches
Washington, D.C.: United States Senate, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973.
Three papers discuss present population trends and the need to encourage people to live in rural areas. The last paper discusses the locational preferences of Wisconsin residents, and reports on the results of a nationwide sample survey. Over time, there has been an increased preference for life in rural areas or small towns. Most people want to live outside a big city but near enough to allow easy commuting.

49
A STUDY OF RURAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY
Beck, E.M.
Knoxville: Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Tennessee, 1972.

50
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND OCCUPATIONAL MOVERS AND STAYERS: AN INTERIM REPORT
Beck, E.M.
Madison: University of Wisconsin, Center of Applied Sociology, Working Paper Series RID 72.17, 1972.
Study data gathered on the Jones-Laughlin steel plant, Hennepin, Illinois and a similar area in eastern Illinois. Concludes that industrialization has not had dramatic effects on either the occupational composition of the research area or upon the occupational mobility among the indigenous labor force.

51
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGES IN OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURES
Beck, E.M. and Gene F. Summers
Madison: University of Wisconsin, Center of Applied Sociology, Working Paper Series RID 73.11, 1973.
Social impact of industrial development is assessed by investigating changes in market participation, sectoral relocation, work specialization, occupational upgrading, and distribution of labor over occupational categories. Analysis based on Jones-Laughlin

steel plant in Hennepin, Illinois.

52
EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ON HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS
Beck, E.M., Gene Summers and Louis Dotson
Growth and Change 4(3): 16-21, 1973.
Analyzes impact of Jones-Laughlin steel plant location in Hennepin, Illinois. Studies impact on population, social factors, by comparison with control region. Uses six socioeconomic factors in determining impact on heads of households. Study found that industry resulted in heads of households who were younger, better educated, and with higher status occupation; in control region, average age of population increased and level of education did not rise. Concludes that rural industrialization has reversed some undesirable trends. The resultant new type of household heads provides a base for future development.

53
AFFLUENCE, EQUALITY, AND EQUITY: A CASE STUDY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC STATUS
Beck, E.M. and J.H. Madans
Madison: University of Wisconsin, Center of Applied Sociology, Working Paper Series RID 75.9, 1975.

54
AN ECONOMETRIC FORECASTING MODEL FOR A REGION
Bell, F.W.
Journal of Regional Science 7(2): 109-128, 1967.
Paper attempts to develop and test a regional econometric model which can be linked to a national model. When the model is solved it yields the supply and demand for labor and the unemployment rate in the region. Model tested using data obtained from Massachusetts from 1947-62.

55
SITE SELECTION FOR REGIONAL PUBLIC INVESTMENTS
Bender, L.D.
Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics 15(1): 112-118, 1967.
Paper proposes a system for classifying general investment potential of rural areas, thus aiding in deciding where public funds should be invested. The system can relate investment priority to probabilities of growth. In essence, this paper supports the growth center theory and proposes aid to direct people into growth centers and out of non-growth areas, thus sustaining regional growth.

56
TRICKLE-DOWN AND LEAKAGE IN THE WAR ON POVERTY
Bender, L.D., B.L. Green and R.R. Campbell
Growth and Change 2(4): 34-41, 1971.
A case study of the Ozark region to see what effect in-migration associated with industrialization has on the rural poor. Concludes that in-migrants had easier access to the expanding employment market than the rural poor.

57
GHETTOS OF POVERTY IN THE OZARKS
Bender, Lloyd, Bernal Green and Rex Campbell
Planning: The American Society of Planning Officials Magazine 39: 13-15, 1973.

58
RURAL DEVELOPMENT: WILL IT WORK?
Bennett, Austin E.
Orono: University of Maine, Cooperative Extension Service, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, ARE 196. 1972.

59
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES
Bergen, Thomas P. and William F. Eagan
Municipal Finance 33(4): 146-155. 1961.
A discussion of factors which management considers important in locating or expanding industrial facilities.

60
SERVICES AND FACILITIES NEEDED BY PENNSYLVANIA TOWNSHIPS: AS SEEN BY TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS
Bergstrom, J.W., T.E. Fuller and E.J. Brown
University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, Cooperative Extension Service Study 42. 1968.
Survey of Pennsylvania township officials and others to determine local perceptions of needed services and facilities. The majority of the report deals with individual services and how the various levels of government perceive them as needs.

61
CENTRAL PLACE STUDIES: A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THEORY AND APPLICATION
Berry, Brian J.L. and Allen Pred
Philadelphia: Regional Science Research Institute. 1961.
Bibliography emphasizes central place theory. Sections VII and XII deal with rural-urban relations and location theory.

62
STRATEGIES, MODELS AND ECONOMIC THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL REGIONS
Berry, Brian J.L.
USDA, Economic Research Service, Agricultural Economic Report 127. December 1967.
Presents three theories of regional growth: trade, location, and staple theories, with various models of economic forecasting such as shift-share analysis, base analysis, input-output, etc., and policies which may create change designed to allow ruralites to share in national economic growth.

63
THE IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALIZATION ON A RURAL COMMUNITY
Bertrand, Alvin L. and Harold W. Osborne
Journal of Farm Economics 41(5): 1127-1134. 1959.

64
RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION: A SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS
Bertrand, Alvin L. and Harold W. Osborne
Rural Sociology 23(4): 387-393, 1960.
Paper based on a study done in a rural Louisiana community with a wooden box factory which employed 500 and had a yearly payroll of $9 million. Purpose of the study was to determine social and economic impact of industrialization on a community.

65
TECHNIQUES OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Bessire, Howard D.
El Paso: Hill Printing Company, 1965.
Book is a "do-it-yourself" publication on industrial development and deals with the individual's responsibility in industrial development. Discusses roles and functions of an industrial development organization; proposes specific approaches and techniques for industrial development programs.

66
THE PRACTICE OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Bessire, Howard D.
El Paso: Hill Printing Company, 1969.
A revision of Bessire's 1965 book. Excellent work in the "do-it-yourself" area of industrial development.

67
ENCOURAGING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT--A TRAINING GUIDE FOR LOCAL WORKERS
Biddle, William W.
New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1968.

68
PUBLIC INVESTMENTS AND POPULATION CHANGES IN THREE RURAL WASHINGTON STATE TOWNS
Bills, Nelson L. and Paul W. Barkley
USDA, Economic Research Service, Agricultural Economic Report 236. January 1973.
Report analyzes public capital expenditures in three rural towns that gained, lost, or maintained a stable population from 1930-1965.

69
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES IN RELATION TO RURAL PEOPLE--SOME ALTERNATIVES AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS
Bird, Alan R.
Review of Regional Studies 1(1): 149-160, 1970.
Develops the theory of migration from underdeveloped, low income areas to more developed, higher income areas; applies theory to the movement of rural people to urban areas during the 1960s. Reviews some of the popular beliefs and theories in regional development and concludes that they are ineffective in motivating rural people and explaining behavior patterns, especially migration.

70
TAX-SUBSIDY POLICIES FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Bird, Richard M.
National Tax Journal 19(2): 113-125. June 1966.
Discusses theoretically: (1) apparent goals of regional policies and (2) some indirect ways of affecting the private sector by tax-subsidy policies. Considers the goals of growth to be employment and stability. Deals with subject on an international scale.

71
APPROACHES TO THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
Bishop, C.E.
Journal of Farm Economics 39(1): 271-278. 1957.
Author discusses three inefficiencies in rural economic systems which have resulted in the relatively poor economic status of the rural farm operator and/or laborer. Suggests that educational programs would be best approach to rural development, but the importance of general economic growth cannot be underestimated.

72
THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE
Bishop, C.E.
Journal of Farm Economics 43(5): 1196-1206. 1961.
Principal resource of small farm families is labor, which is greatly underemployed. Successful rural development must involve agricultural adjustment. Concludes that the Rural Development Program is very ineffective; because rural underemployment is a national problem, it should and could be handled most efficiently by national policies. Local actions will help, but they cannot solve problems which encompass areas and economic forces outside their political boundaries.

73
RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: SOME LESSONS FROM THE PAST
Blackmore, John
Journal of Farm Economics 46(4): 780-790. 1964.
Looks at past experiences in rural planning, especially the county planning program. Both past and present planning activities have largely ignored the farm unit as a crucial rural development decision center. Massive technical support is needed from state and federal governments if local planning is to succeed. The TVA experience taught that planning should begin by focusing on something everyone knew about--the farm. Future planning should first consider local economic factors for which local decisions and actions are crucial.

74
INDUSTRIAL DECLINE, VERTICAL INTEGRATION, AND GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATION
Blair, John P.
Growth and Change 6(3): 34-37. 1975.
Suggests that areas with declining industries should try attracting slow-growth instead of the often sought fast-growth industries. Maintains that slow-growth industries are most receptive to community

courtships. Deals with implications of industrial decline and vertical integration as a result of industrial decline. Suggests policy choices to offset this series of events.

75
CAPACITY BUILDING FOR HOUSING, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT IN NONMETROPOLITAN CITIES
Blakely, Edward J. and Martin Zone
Journal of the Community Development Society 7(1): 116-131. 1976.
Paper analyzes the basic administrative structures of the Community Development Act, the external assistance and fiscal resources as they relate to local problem solving and community development. Concludes that for cities over 5,000 community development programs are possible, but for cities under 5,000 they may need outside expertise to take advantage of the new "creative federalism."

76
FOCUS FOR AREA DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS: URBAN ORIENTATION OF COUNTIES
Bluestone, Herman
USDA, Economic Research Service, Agricultural Economic Report 183. May 1970.
Documents the movement of employment opportunities, industry, and people from urban environments to less urban and rural environments in the U.S. Suggests policies designed to facilitate shift that would aid in the equal distribution of economic benefits of expanding industries. Retraining of workers is the major emphasis of aid.

77
EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Bonomo, Vittorio and Charles Schotta
Review of Regional Studies 1(1): 211-216. 1970.
Authors suggest that unless subsidies to industry raise the rate of return on investment in the export sector of the region, the desired growth in the work force will not be obtained. Employment objectives will be met only if the subsidy is granted to an industry producing for export or for import substitution. Therefore, each industry should be carefully analyzed as to its potential role in the economy of the community before subsidies are made available to it.

78
LOCAL INDUSTRIALIZATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN CHOCTAW COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
Booth, E.J.R. and W.L. Klein
Oklahoma Current Farm Economics 33: 3-9. 1960.

79
THE ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS OF RURAL POVERTY
Booth, E.J.R.
American Journal of Agricultural Economics 51(2): 428-442. 1969.
Presents economic conditions in rural America and proposes federal policy changes and additions to alleviate these adverse conditions. Suggests planning of price support programs, stronger marketing programs, income supplement programs for the rural poor, and improved employment opportunities in rural areas.

80
THE EQUALIZATION OF RETURNS AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH
Borts, G.H.
American Economic Review 50(3): 319-347, 1960.
Develops a model to test the relationship between resource earnings and regional economic growth. Concludes that regional growth is dependent on the demand for a region's resources and exports. The chief factor influencing the wage rate is migration of capital to low wage areas.

81
PRIVATE BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL AID BONDS
Bowlin, Oswald D.
Atlanta Economic Review 13(6): 10-15, 1963.
An evaluation of the possible advantages and disadvantages of industrial aid bonds for financing of industry by municipalities.

82
INPUT-OUTPUT MULTIPLIERS
Bradley, I.E. and J.P. Gander
Journal of Regional Science 9(2): 309-318, 1969.
Theoretical and analytical look at multipliers, both income and employment.

83
INDUSTRIAL AID BONDS--A DEVICE FOR ATTRACTING NEW INDUSTRY
Bradley, Joseph F. and Oswald D. Bowlin
Municipal Finance 33(4): 150-155, 1961.
An introduction to the pros and cons of using industrial aid bonds to attract new industry; examines effects both on industry and community. Concludes that industrial aid bonds are desirable only if national income is increased as a result of their issuance.

84
RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION ILLUSTRATED BY AVA, MISSOURI
Braschler, Curtis and Dale Hagerman
Business and Government Review 8: 28-34, May-June 1967.
Analyzes the costs and benefits of industrialization in the town of Ava.

85
IMPORTANCE OF MANUFACTURING IN AREA ECONOMIC GROWTH
Braschler, Curtis H.
Land Economics 47(1): 109-111, 1971.
Regression analysis applied to determine relationship between change in total employment and manufacturing growth. Base theory used to arrive at export employment in 1141 Missouri counties. Found that manufacturing is a substantial source of basic employment; through regression analysis, found that manufacturing is a major determinant of total employment growth. However, manufacturing employment represents a declining share of total employment.

86
ESTIMATION OF EMPLOYMENT MULTIPLIERS FOR PLANNING IN OZARKS NON-METROPOLITAN COUNTIES

Braschler, Curtis and John A. Kuehn
Southern Journal of Agricultural Economics 8(1): 187-192. 1976.

87
STATE AND LOCAL INDUCEMENTS FOR INDUSTRY
Bridges, Benjamin
National Tax Journal 18(1): 1-14. 1965.
Discusses the five major types of inducements used by state and local governments and the possible economic effects of each type.

88
STATE AND LOCAL INDUCEMENTS FOR INDUSTRY: PART II
Bridges, Benjamin
National Tax Journal 18(2): 175-192. 1965.
Part II attempts to determine effects of inducements upon resource allocation and to evaluate these effects. Concludes that inducements: (1) affect the location within a region but cannot bring industry to the region; (2) cause up to 4 percent decrease in a firm's costs, partly offset by increased federal taxes; and (3) include some non-cost factors. Evaluation of effects of inducements employs cost-benefit analysis.

89
INDUSTRIAL INCENTIVE PROGRAMS
Bridges, Benjamin
Madison: Wisconsin State Department of Resource Development. 1965.

90
SMALL COMMUNITY INDUSTRIALIZATION
Brinkman, George L.
Journal of the Community Development Society 3(2): 89-92. 1972.

91
EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIALIZING SMALL COMMUNITIES
Brinkman, George
Journal of the Community Development Society 4(1): 69-80. 1973.
Establishes a guide to help identify cost and benefits of industrialization. Report summarizes evidence of impacts on employment, income, government revenue, and expenditures in small communities.

92
INDUSTRIALIZING SMALL COMMUNITIES IN KANSAS
Brinkman, George
Manhattan: Kansas State University Press, Cooperative Extension Service. 1973.
Studies 68 firms which located in southeast Kansas between 1960-70. Suggests that community-controlled factors may be highly important in influencing the location of industry and may even compensate for deficiencies in other factors that the community cannot control. Concludes that small firms are especially influenced by factors which communities can control.

93
THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AMERICA
Brinkman, George L.
Lawrence: Kansas University Press, 1974.

94
THE PROCESS OF MODERNIZATION: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
Brode, John
Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1969.
Sections II and IV of this bibliography cite literature in the areas of industrialization and rural modernization. The major emphasis is on foreign industrialization and development.

95
THE USE OF DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS IN SELECTING RURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES
Bromley, Daniel W.
American Journal of Agricultural Economics 53(2): 319-322, 1971.
Use of discriminant analysis can make a community aware of its comparative advantage by determining which socioeconomic group it most resembles. Primarily, an examination of the statistical techniques potential in developing data for use by extension and action agencies.

96
THE ECONOMIST AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: CONCEPTS AND CONFLICTS
Bromley, Daniel W.
American Journal of Agricultural Economics 53(5): 842, 1971.
Contrasts three basic concepts of rural development. Concludes that until economists and sociologists agree on what development is and how it can be attained, there can be no meaningful policies developed to help local communities.

97
RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR WHOM: A MARKET FAILURE APPROACH
Bromley, Daniel W.
Denver, Colorado: Paper presented to Rural Sociological Society. August 1971.
Suggests that public action to improve economic performance of a rural area is justified on grounds of market failure. However, until some means to evaluate various interventions has been devised, development work will be severely limited. The program which evaluates the performance of rural development activities should do more than concentrate on per capita income increases. Suggests using function of relative mean incomes of particular sectors of the economy as supplementary criterion in evaluating proposed rural development policies.

98
AN ALTERNATIVE TO INPUT-OUTPUT MODELS: A METHODOLOGICAL HYPOTHESIS
Bromley, Daniel W.
Land Economics 48(1): 125-133, 1972.
Suggests alternative measures for rural economies, especially sampling and interviewing to develop indexes of internal purchases and sales. These provide a partial basis for computing more

accurate income multipliers.

99
EFFECTS OF A PLANT CLOSEDOWN ON A RURAL COMMUNITY
Broods, Lyndell B.
Morgantown: M.A. Thesis, West Virginia University. 1962.

100
SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GROWING AND DECLINING NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES, 1970
Brown, David
USDA, Economic Research Service, Agricultural Economic Report 306. August 1975.
Report contains facts on nonmetro counties. Generalized for entire U.S. with some analysis.

101
TAX INCENTIVES FOR INVESTMENT
Brown, E. Cary
American Economic Association, Papers and Proceedings of the Seventy-Fourth Annual Meeting, American Economic Review 52: 335-345. May 1962.
Theoretical approach to the evaluation of different types of tax incentives for investment. Sees tax incentives as a long-run solution to investment fluctuations.

102
SHIFT AND SHARE PROJECTIONS OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH
Brown, H.J.
Journal of Regional Science 9(1): 1-18. 1969.
Tests the shift-share model and finds it to be somewhat erroneous. Shift-share models give less precise predictions than simple extrapolation of output of every regional industry at the national rate of growth.

103
PROPENSITY FOR CHANGE AMONG THE RURAL POOR IN THE MISSISSIPPI DELTA: A STUDY OF THE ROOTS OF SOCIAL MOBILITY
Bryan, C. Hobson and Alvin L. Bertrand
USDA, Economic Research Service, Agricultural Economic Report 185. June 1970.
Interviewed 1,249 heads of households. While the poor have low rates of social participation and high rates of fatalism, they still possess a high propensity for change. The heads with the highest propensity to break out of poverty, given the opportunity, were younger, married, heads of smaller households, Negro, and well-educated.

104
AN ANALYSIS OF MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS TO INDUSTRY
Bryant, Craig G.
American Industrial Development Council Journal 6(1): 51-69. 1971.
Study analyzes the various types of municipal financial concessions and their levels of effectiveness and equity.

105
INDUSTRIALIZATION AS A POVERTY POLICY
Bryant, W. Keith
Raleigh, North Carolina: Papers on Rural Poverty, Agricultural Policy Institute, March 1969.

106
A REGIONAL COUNTERPART TO NATIONAL WAGE STANDARDIZATION
Buchanan, James M. and John E. Moes
American Economic Review 50(3): 434-438. June 1960.
Suggests that states can offset a national wage standardization which adversely affects labor supply by taxing wage bills and subsidizing all employers to the extent of the increased minimum wage. This would encourage employers to hire more workers.

107
IMPACT OF NEW INDUSTRIAL PLANTS: EIGHT CASE STUDIES
Bucher, N.
Jefferson City: University of Missouri Press, Office of Industrial Development Studies, 1970.
Study examines effects of location of industry in eight communities whose population did not exceed 10,000 at time of location. The communities are unnamed in the report. Considers the cost-benefit situation for the respective communities. Report details each case study.

108
RURAL DEVELOPMENT: PROGRAMS OF ASSISTANCE FROM THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
Bunker, Susan A.
USDA, Economic Development Administration, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.
Describes programs of financial assistance available from EDA, as well as presenting the eligibility requirements and maximum dollar amount available under each program. All the programs cited can be used for rural economic development purposes.

109
FACTORS RELATED TO EMPLOYMENT OF WIVES IN A RURAL IOWA COUNTY
Burchinal, Lee G.
Ames: Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station Research Bulletin 509. October 1962.
Sampled 111 farm and 175 nonfarm families in Greene County, Iowa, to establish factors which influence the employment of wives. Findings suggest that nonfarm wives have higher employment rates. Employment of women with high school diplomas was greater than for those with less education. The employment of wives was related to: (1) greater household tasks performed by husband; (2) greater dominance of wives in family purchasing decisions; and (3) greater dominance of husbands in family social activity decisions. Wives working was unrelated to family discord or emotional characteristics.

110
RURAL POVERTY

Burchinal, L.G. and H. Siff
Journal of Family and Marriage 26: 399-405. 1964.
Describes the socioeconomic characteristics of rural people. Author dealt with programs designed to reach the different categories of the rural poor, e.g., increased income maintenance for the elderly, and retraining or educational programs for the remainder.

111
THE STRUCTURE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN AREAS OF SUBSTANTIAL LABOR SURPLUS
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Washington, D.C.: United States Congress, Joint Economic Committee, Study Paper 23, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1960.

112
THE IMPACT OF REGIONAL PLANNING ON THE ECONOMIC FUTURE OF SMALL RURAL AREAS
Burton, F.N.
Yorkshire Bulletin of Economics and Social Research 18(2): 109-119. 1966.
Paper examines the major economic forces which operate in small rural areas. Concludes that rural areas have a relatively large labor reserve and that most rural areas are capable of absorbing small-scale, female labor-intensive industries.

113
USE OF INPUT-OUTPUT STUDIES IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Butler, James W.
American Industrial Development Council Journal 11(1): 39-90. 1976.
Defines, discusses, and analyzes the input-output model and its applications. Points out that suspicion and fears associated with input-output are not based on fact, but reflect the natural tendency to avoid that which gives the appearance of complexity. States that input-output analysis is an extremely useful tool; with some innovation it could become a principal tool in determining effects of growth.

114
WHAT WILL NEW INDUSTRY MEAN TO MY TOWN?
Calef, Wesley C. and Charles Daoust
Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, Item 271, 1955.

115
TAXES AND INDUSTRIAL LOCATION IN THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION
Campbell, A.K.
National Tax Journal 11(3): 195-218. 1958.
An attempt to find a way of determining the impact of state and local taxes on economic development in the region rather than the impact of specific tax mixes on either the firm or community. Techniques may be adaptable to rural areas.

116
LAND ABSORPTION IN INDUSTRIAL PARKS
Carestio, Ralph M.

Industrial Development 140(1): 18-21. 1971.
The author describes models which predict how soon a new industrial park can expect full occupancy.

117
PLANT LOCATION ANALYSIS: AN INVESTIGATION OF PLANT LOCATIONS IN TENNESSEE
Carrier, Ronald E. and William R. Schriver
Memphis: Memphis State University. 1969.
Develops a model to explain plant location utilizing six locational "sensitivity" factors. Applies this model to 307 new industries in Tennessee from 1955 to 1965. Concludes that past plant location in Tennessee supports the theory that plant location decisions involve a balance of supply and demand related locational factors.

118
POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AREAS
Carroll, William M.
University Park: Pennsylvania State University Extension, Farm Economics: 1-3. November 1971.
Pennsylvania has more rural residents than any other state. Pennsylvania State University has provided educational assistance and assistance in community planning to aid rural settlements.

119
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AS A PROCESS
Cary, Lee J.
Columbia: University of Missouri Press. 1970.

120
RURAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BIBLIOGRAPHY
Center for Applied Sociology
Madison: University of Wisconsin, Department of Rural Sociology, Working Paper Series RID 75.1. 1975.

121
A PUBLIC INVESTMENT STRATEGY FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF APPALACHIAN ALABAMA: ANALYSIS AND ALTERNATIVES
Center for Business and Economic Research
University of Alabama Press, Graduate School of Business. 1970.

122
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PLANNED SOCIAL CHANGE
Center for Comparative Political Analysis
Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. 1967.

123
A BETTER WAY TO FINANCE A NEW PLANT SITE
Chamber of Commerce of the United States
Business Management 30(4): 41-46. 1966.
Suggests that firms needing financial help to build new facilities in new locations should investigate several sources of aid: municipal bond financing, one of the most attractive, is not the only

source available.

124
STOCHASTIC ANALYSIS OF OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY OF LABOR IN A RURAL AREA
Chen, C.T. and J.T. Scott
Madison: University of Wisconsin, Center of Applied Sociology, Working Paper Series RID 73.2. August 1973.

125
PATTERNS OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH
Chenery, H.B.
American Economic Review 50(3): 624-653. 1960.
Develops a sector growth function. Uses function as a basis for regression analyses of production and import data for countries to determine causes of rise of industry and variation in growth patterns. National resources are of diminished importance as determinants of the rate of growth, yet they do influence the patterns of growth. Study on a multi-national scale, but techniques may be adaptable to subnational regions.

126
FIXED FACILITY LOCATION TECHNIQUES
Chentnik, Chester G.
Tallahassee: Florida State University Press, School of Business, Survey Series Paper 4. 1971.

127
NEW MANUFACTURING PLANTS AND JOB LOCATIONS IN OKLAHOMA 1963-1971
Childs, Dan and Gerald A. Doeksen
Stillwater: Oklahoma State University, Agriculture Experiment Station Technical Bulletin T-137. 1973.
Emphasis of report is on the analyses of the number of plants which located in Oklahoma and the increased employment associated with their location and/or expansion. Analyzes rates of location and expansion by size of community.

128
MINIMIZING THE COST OF COMMUNITY SERVICES
Ching, C.T.K., G.E. Frick and P.E. Tonks
Journal of the Community Development Society 4(1): 89-99. 1973.
Uses a linear programming transportation model, based on the economies of scale characteristics of providing services, to minimize community service costs. The model suggests that costs can be reduced by the implementation of regional systems for two community services--education and solid waste disposal. The model was tested in New Hampshire.

129
CHANGING FORCES IN INDUSTRIAL LOCATION
Chinitz, Benjamin and Ray Vernon
Harvard Business Review 38(1): 126-136. 1960.

130
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Chinitz, Benjamin
Washington, D.C.: Social Responsibility and the Business Predicament, James McKie, Editor, Brookings Institution: 247-274, 1974.
Article discusses several pertinent topics: the extent of regional economic distress and disparities; how plant locations affect local economic conditions; U.S. laws which have an impact on social costs and benefits in plant location decisions and the rationale for public policy along these lines. Author concludes by stating: "The distress caused in a locality by an anemic private sector should be dealt with...by deliberate efforts...to enhance the demand for labor in the area."

131
INDUSTRIALIZATION AND RURAL LIFE IN TWO CENTRAL UTAH COUNTIES
Christiansen, John R., Sheridan Maitland and John Payne
Logan: Utah Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 416, February 1960.
Report presents evidence that industrialization is favored by both farm and nonfarm rural residents because of higher wage standards brought to the area by industry. Many industrial workers were part-time farmers.

132
THE SOCIALLY BALANCED COMMUNITY CONCEPT
Clapp, James Albert
Monticello, Illinois: Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography 892, 1975.

133
PERCEPTIONS OF SOCIAL CONTROL IN A RURAL AREA
Clark, John P., Gene F. Summers and Richard L. Hough
Madison: University of Wisconsin, Center of Applied Sociology, Working Paper Series RID 68.1, April 1968.

134
THE STAR VALLEY DAIRY INDUSTRY--IMPACT AND POTENTIAL
Clark, Richard T., Robert R. Fletcher and W.W. White
Laramie: University of Wyoming Press, Agricultural Extension Service B-617, 1974.
Suggests that continued improvements in the dairy industry appear to offer the quickest hope for improved economic activity in the valley. Increased dairy production will increase investment in the local economy and spur growth faster than developing tourism or timbering.

135
THE STAR VALLEY ECONOMY
Clark, Richard T., Robert R. Fletcher and J.J. McKinney
Laramie: University of Wyoming Press, Agricultural Experiment Station Research Journal 85, 1974.
The study's objectives are to: inventory types of economic activity in Star Valley, measure interactions between the different sectors,

determine relative importance of the sectors, and identify potential development alternatives. Input-output model used to estimate interactions between industries in the economy.

136
ECONOMIC IMPACT OF LUMBER PROCESSING STAR VALLEY, WYOMING
Clark, Richard T. and Robert R. Fletcher
Laramie: University of Wyoming Press, Agricultural Extension Service B-620, 1975.
Discusses the possible economic impact if the depressed market for lumber products continued past 1971, forcing sawmills of Star Valley to close. Secondary effects could bring total effects to about $8.3 million.

137
PLANNERS AND CITIZEN BOARDS: SOME APPLICATIONS OF SOCIAL THEORY TO THE PROBLEM OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION
Clavel, Pierre
Journal of the American Institute of Planners 34(2): 130-139, 1968.
Discusses the problem of relationships between citizen boards and expert planners. Suggests that in rural areas citizen boards lack the economic resources, administrative resources, time, and experience to use the expert's advice. The result is the continuation of traditional rural institutions by the citizen boards; these institutions often prohibit and/or inhibit needed change.

138
RURAL POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES
Clawson, Marion
Journal of Farm Economics 49(5): 1227-1233, December 1967.
Discusses the abundance of poverty in rural areas and many of the conditions which allow these levels of poverty to persist. In general, rural people are less educated, less employable, older and more likely to have female heads of households than their urban counterparts.

139
AN ANALYSIS OF THE SPECULATIVE CONSTRUCTION OF FACTORY BUILDINGS IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Clay, William
Mississippi State: Mississippi State University Press, College of Business and Industry, 1971.

140
EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ON HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS: A COMMENT
Clemente, Frank
Growth and Change 3(2): 20-21, 1972.
Criticizes Beck's study for generalization from case study, failure to disaggregate population by age and sex groups, and failure to delineate boundaries of impact area.

141
RAPID INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE RELATIVE STATUS OF THE SEXES

Clemente, Frank and G.F. Summers
Madison: University of Wisconsin, Center of Applied Sociology, Working Paper Series RID 72.15. December 1972.

142
LARGE INDUSTRIES IN SMALL TOWNS: WHO BENEFITS?
Clemente, Frank and Gene F. Summers
Madison: University of Wisconsin, Center of Applied Sociology, Department of Rural Sociology, Working Paper Series RID 73.9. February 1973.
Concludes that industrialization puts elderly at a relative disadvantage; elderly and female head of household usually receive little benefit from industrialization.

143
RURAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUTING PATTERNS
Clemente, Frank and Gene F. Summers
Madison: University of Wisconsin, Center of Applied Sociology, Department of Rural Sociology, Working Paper Series RID 73.15. July 1973.
Authors predict increasing ruralization of industry. Extensive commuter fields develop when a large plant locates in a rural area, which results in wide dispersion of income generated by plant. Host community must provide services for the employees of the plant, but the great bulk of income generated is spent elsewhere. Major beneficiaries are nearby communities which did not spend to attract industry.

144
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE ELDERLY: A LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS
Clemente, Frank and Gene F. Summers
Journal of Gerontology 28(4): 479-483. 1973.
Study compares a control and experimental region. Concludes that industrialization caused decay of the relative economic status of the aged.

145
RAPID INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, COMPETITION, AND RELATIVE ECONOMIC STATUS: A STUDY IN HUMAN ECOLOGY
Clemente, Frank and Gene Summers
Madison: University of Wisconsin, Center of Applied Sociology, Working Paper Series RID 73.1. 1973.
Examines Jones-Laughlin steel plant in Hennepin, Illinois. Study area was multi-county region around steel plant. Interviewed 1,171 heads of households in study area--311 in the control region in 1966 and approximately the same number in 1971. Aged, females, people with less than high school education, and those not in the labor force were found to be weak competitors. Expected mean income was substantially less for these groups than for others.

146
TRADE PATTERNS AND COMMUNITY IDENTITY: FIVE YEARS LATER
Clemente, Frank, Dean Rojek and E.M. Beck

Rural Sociology 39(1): 92-95. April 1974.
Jones-Laughlin steel plant in Putnam County used as experimental region. Community identity is highly related to community of residence. Evidence does not indicate that industrial development has any substantial effect upon the relationship between retail trade patterns and community identification.

147
AGE AND THE JOURNEY TO WORK
Clemente, Frank and Gene F. Summers
The Gerontologist 14(3): 215-216. 1974.
A correlation analysis of 1,003 workers; concludes that there is no inverse relationship between age and distance travelled to work.

148
WHAT INDUSTRY REALLY MEANS TO A SMALL TOWN
Clemente, Frank
University Park: Pennsylvania State University Extension,Farm Economics: 1-4. April 1975.
Impact analysis of 178 instances of industrialization of a rural area. Three major impacts were found: population, economic, and psychological. Concludes in all 178 cases that benefits of industrialization outweigh liabilities. Industrial growth is not a cure-all for the problems of a small town, but it can be a basis for general prosperity and an increase in the quality of life.

149
ROLE OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Clemente, Frank
Small Town 6(3): 4-6. 1975.

150
THE JOURNEY TO WORK OF RURAL INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYEES
Clemente, Frank and Gene F. Summers
Social Forces 54(1): 212-218. 1975.
Study based on commuting patterns of Jones-Laughlin steel plant in Hennepin, Illinois. Concludes that models of metropolitan commuting are not applicable to nonmetro regions and that more studies should be done to develop a rural-commuting model.

151
THE VIRTUES OF INDUSTRIAL REVENUE BONDS
Cobleigh, Ira V.
Commercial and Financial Chronicle 206(6712): 5. 1967.
Examination of industrial revenue bonds: outline of advantages to community, corporation, and investor; steps preliminary to their issuance; criteria of their investment quality; and yields available.

152
THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE
Cody, Thomas G. and Michael Colton
Industrial Development 138(4): 20-21. 1969.
Study states that industrial development is a marketing challenge; sell your program; analyze it and its results. Suggests ways to

sell program and to analyze results.

153
IMPACT OF A MAJOR ECONOMIC CHANGE ON A RURAL COASTAL ECONOMY: A LARGE ALUMINUM PLANT IN CLATSOP COUNTY, OREGON
Collins, Theodore, Russell Youmans and Herbert Stoevener
Corvallis: Oregon State University Press, Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 614, 1973.

154
THE DEVELOPER'S DICTIONARY AND HANDBOOK
Collisen, Koder M.
Lexington, Massachusetts: D.C. Heath and Company, 1974.
A dictionary of words and short phrases often associated with industrial development. Appendices include a small collection of data sheets, fact sheets, and work sheets for the industrial development efforts. Included in this section are bond ratings, site listings, option agreements, etc.

155
COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS. FIVE CASE STUDIES
Committee for Economic Development
New York: Committee for Economic Development, Supplementary Paper Number 18, December 1964.
Case studies of five efforts dealing with major components of economic change. Includes case analyses of industrial development strategy, effects of air base on community, failure of industrial development corporations, and stagnation problems of a town with bad planning and low wage industry.

156
SMALL COMMUNITY NEEDS
Committee on Agriculture and Forestry
Washington, D.C.: United States Senate, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971.
A study by the Jacobs Company of Chicago to determine the needs of small communities, whether HUD monies are sufficient, and where improvements in federal financing could be made to correct deficiencies. Major needs and shortcomings of small communities are in: (1) local public services, (2) area economic sector, (3) physical infrastructure, (4) rejuvenation of retail areas, and (5) social amenities. Report suggests more and stronger community development programs, increasing funds for training programs and technical assistance, and strengthening the roles of state and regional governments.

157
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE USE OF THE LAND
Committee on Agriculture and Forestry
Washington, D.C.: United States Senate, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.
A collection of statements examining some of the issues involved in the use of rural land. Examines planning principles, questions,

and issues and how those apply to rural land policy. Case studies are presented showing the uses of planning policies in different areas of the U.S. Human considerations are of utmost importance in planning. The report deals with this problem as well as identifying major land uses in the U.S.

158
REVISED GUIDE TO THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1972
Committee on Agriculture and Forestry
Washington, D.C.: United States Senate, U.S. Government Printing Office. 1975.
Report discusses additions to the Rural Development Act of 1972 up to 1975. Also, it lists and describes the financial and technical assistance available to local officials in their efforts to develop rural areas.

159
SOME REMARKS ON METHODS OF MEASURING THE IMPORTANCE OF SOURCES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH
Conley, R.W.
Southern Economic Journal 35(3): 224-230. January 1969.

160
AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF A NEW COLLEGE ON A RURAL COMMUNITY
Conrad, James M.
Lexington: M.S. Thesis, University of Kentucky. 1970.

161
SUCCESS FACTORS IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVERTISING
Conway, H. McKinley, Jr.
New Orleans: Association of Railroad Advertising Managers. May 9, 1961.

162
NEW TECHNIQUES OF REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL ADVERTISING
Conway, H. McKinley, Jr.
Atlanta: Southern Association of State Planning and Development Agencies. October 11, 1961.

163
WHAT RESEARCH CAN DO FOR OVERALL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
Conway, H. McKinley, Jr.
Atlanta: Annual Management Conference, American Chamber of Commerce Executives. October 29, 1963.

164
AREA DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS
Conway, H. McKinley, Jr.
Atlanta: Conway Research Inc. [illegible]66.

165
EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY FACTORS ON INVESTMENT DECISIONS
Conway, H. McKinley, Jr.

Raleigh: Agricultural Policy Institute, North Carolina State University Press, 1969.

166
SITE SELECTION HANDBOOK
Conway Publications
Atlanta: Conway Publishing Company. 1974-1975.
Four volumes, which include practical materials on many phases of the industrial development process. Good source for discussion of industrial development.

167
INDUSTRIAL SITE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS
Conway, H.M.
Atlanta: Industrial Development Research Council: 307. 1976.

168
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
Cooperative Extension Services
New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine: Cooperative Extension Services Bulletins, I-A through IV-C. (undated).
A series of one and two page bulletins related to planning and development. Some of the topics discussed are: new business for your community, regional planning, assessing economic base, local planning. Includes a four-article series on attracting industry, describing a specific course of action. Good summary for laymen.

169
RURAL SOCIOLOGY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Copp, James H.
Rural Sociology 37(4): 515-533, 1972.
Examines the role of sociologists in rural development--past, present, future; includes explanations of shortcomings of the past. Tries to define rural development. Discusses concepts of rural development presented by the Johnson and Nixon administrations, which attempted cures instead of prevention. Lists research problems for the sociologist; concludes by saying the role of the sociologist in rural development will not increase substantially unless the federal policy of "laissez-faire" toward rural development is changed.

170
RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION: A CASE STUDY OF A TISSUE PAPER MILL IN PICKENS, MISSISSIPPI
Crecinck, John C.
USDA, Economic Research Service, Agricultural Economic Report 189. September 1970.
Impact analysis of a mill located in a depressed area. Considers effects on employment, labor force, housing, and political attitudes.

171
REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND SUBSIDIZATION OF LOCAL INDUSTRY
Cumberland, John H. and Fritz Van Beek

Land Economics 43(3): 253-264. 1967.
Thrust of report is to refute the notions that industrial subsidies tend to improve allocation of resources, or that there is any basis for determining whether a subsidy is bad or good. Suggests the promotion of regional development.

172
INDUSTRIAL EFFORTS AND EXPERIENCES IN IOWA'S RURAL COMMUNITIES
Dahlke, Michael and Don Kaldor
Ames: Iowa State University Press, Rural Development Special Series, January 1973.

173
THE ROUTE TO RURAL REDEVELOPMENT
Daniel, Mann, Johnson, and Mendenhall, Consulting Engineers
St. Joseph, Michigan: R.W. Roe and Partners. March 1968.

174
RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, TITLE V PROJECT INTRODUCTION
Darling, David L.
West Layfayette: Purdue University, Department of Agricultural Economics, unpublished internal report. (undated).
Summary of a pilot project in the economic development of four counties in rural Indiana. Gives the objectives of the project as well as the criteria under which the project will be evaluated. Paper emphasizes the need to teach community development to community leaders.

175
AN ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION AND GROWTH IN FIVE COUNTIES AND REGION VII IN INDIANA, 1963-1968 AND 1968-1973
Darling, David and John Gordon
West Lafayette: Purdue University Press, Agricultural Experiment Station Research Bulletin 92. 1975.
Uses shift-share analysis to examine and explain industrial changes in four rural and one urban county of Indiana. The industrial comparative advantages of each area are discussed in relation to industrial changes between the 1963-68 and 1968-73 periods.

176
FISCAL IMPACT OF NEW RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT ON COMMUNITIES
Darling, David L., Jr.
Journal of the Community Development Society 7(1): 40-47. 1976.
Adapts Shaffer's partial budgeting model to measure the benefits and costs to a community of new residential development. Author calculates benefits and costs to the private sector, to the city government, to the school districts, and develops a set of variables which need quantification. The model developed was not tested.

177
AREA DEVELOPMENT: ENLIGHTENED SELF-INTEREST, A CASE HISTORY FROM NORTH CAROLINA

Davis, Chester
USDA, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1959.
Analyzes and describes an eleven-county area development program. The area was mostly rural, with one major urban center--Winston-Salem. The overall success of the four-division program was attributable to effective leadership; failure occurred when leadership within a county gave only lip service to the program.

178
ECONOMIC BASE AND INPUT-OUTPUT MULTIPLIERS: A COMPARISON FOR VANCOUVER, B.C.
Davis, H. Craig
Annals of Regional Science 9(3): 1-8, 1975.
Derives multipliers for Vancouver using input-output and economic base and compares the two methods. Explains the derivation of both types and concludes that the input-output multiplier is more accurate than the base multiplier.

179
EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION UPON THE ECONOMY OF SEARCY, ARKANSAS
Davis, James N.
Fayetteville: Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Arkansas, 1963.

180
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL COLORADO
Davis, M. Leroy, John Knapp and Forrest Walters
Fort Collins: Colorado State University Press, Cooperative Extension Service, 1974.
Concludes that government policy should be designed to facilitate rural industrialization by: aiding local leaders, tax incentives, and tax provisions designed to enhance improvement of the infrastructure of the rural areas. Rural industrial development will come through democratic involvement and decision making initiated at the local level. Survey of manufacturers highlights the need for communities to organize resources. High ratings on "community factors" identified as the prime attractions for basically "footloose" industries, but processing firms consider the traditional factors of utmost importance. Analyzes several policy alternatives to provide for an atmosphere "conducive" to industrial growth.

181
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL COLORADO
Davis, M. Leroy, Donald Sorenson and Forrest Walters
Journal of the Community Development Society 6(2): 57-63, 1975.
Article discusses the attitudes of business management in Colorado towards locating firms in rural areas of Colorado and the concerns of communities regarding economic development. Results suggest that small rural towns will have difficulty in attracting industry because manufacturers need quality labor and adequate transportation, which many small towns cannot provide. Also highlighted is the role of business inertia; cites tendency to adapt to present location and to avoid risks inherent in relocation.

182
THE INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS ON INDUSTRIAL PLANT LOCATION AND EXPANSION: A PRELIMINARY VIEW
Deaton, Brady J. and Dan Gunter
Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, University of Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, Tennessee Farm and Home Science Report 91. 1974.
Identifies what firms think are critical in location and which of these criteria are under community control. Concludes that, to attract industry, communities should seek to improve fire protection and other community services.

183
ECONOMIC, LOCATIONAL, AND INSTITUTIONAL FACTORS AFFECTING INDUSTRIAL PLANT LOCATION IN NONMETROPOLITAN TENNESSEE COMMUNITIES
Deaton, Brady J.
Knoxville: University of Tennessee, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Progress Report Number 1. 1975.
Survey of industries located in rural Tennessee. Provides tables on locational factors.

184
CDC'S: A DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVE FOR RURAL AMERICA
Deaton, Brady J.
Growth and Change 6(1): 31-37. 1975.
Defines the role, operations, and financing of CDC's (Community Development Corporations) as well as the basic concepts behind them. Believes the CDC, through its components of democratic involvement and community participation in business ownership, could play a vital role in stimulating the depressed areas in rural America.

185
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL INDIANA COMMUNITIES
Debertin, David L. and John M. Huie
West Lafayette: Purdue University, Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 31. February 1974.
Study samples and analyzes 59 Indiana communities with populations not exceeding 20,000. Model was developed to relate certain variables to economic growth and development in the rural areas. Conclusions: total population growth is related to community location, level of income, family size, and age structure; no evidence to suggest educational levels of population cause faster economic growth rate; little evidence to support effectiveness of industrial development groups.

186
AN EXPLORATORY STUDY: PROJECTING ECONOMIC ACTIVITY WITHIN TOWNS AND CITIES
Debertin, David L. and John M. Huie
Journal of the Community Development Society 6(1): 123-134. 1975.
Develops an econometric model of development based on events occurring in 59 Indiana towns and cities of various sizes.

187
THE IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALIZATION ON PROPERTY VALUES IN PARSONS, KANSAS, 1960-1970
Debes, Leroy
Manhattan: M.S. Thesis, Kansas State University, 1973.

188
EARLY JOB DEVELOPMENT IN THE ARIZONA FOUR CORNERS REGION
deGennaro, Nat and George F. Leaming
Tucson: University of Arizona Press, Division of Economics and Business Research, 1969.

189
FEDERAL SPENDING FOR HUMAN RESOURCES HELPS THE GROWTH RATE IN DEPRESSED AREAS
Delaplaine, John W. and Edward D. Hollander
Growth and Change 1(1): 28-33, 1970.
Study suggests that infusion of federal dollars in human resources improvement has greatly aided the "economic" policies and actions designed to reduce poverty in the depressed areas. Lists tables with federal expenditures per capita in several selected states.

190
LOCAL IMPACT AND REQUIREMENTS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
Delaware State Planning Office
Dover: Delaware State Planning Office, 1974.
Purpose of report is to provide key statistics which give local leaders an indication of the probable costs and benefits of locating any one of the 414 four-digit SIC manufacturing industries. Each industry is fitted to a set of characteristics such as: (1) do they require professional and skilled employees; (2) what percentage of total employment is female; (3) average number of jobs per plant; (4) average income per employee; (5) energy requirements; (6) agglomerative characteristics--does it tend to locate near consumer (forward linkage) or near supplier (backward linkage); (7) environmental impact--land requirements, water needs, pollution potential, including type of pollution. Several other categories identified which aid in assessing potential costs and benefits of industry. Study gives complete definitions of categories as well as statistics relating to each industry.

191
EFFECTS OF DEFICIENT ZONING ORDINANCES UPON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
DelMarcelle, David J.
American Industrial Development Council Journal 6(1): 1-28, 1971.
Author looks at history of zoning and the role zoning plays in the development process. Frequently, insufficient land is set aside to allow industrial expansion. Discusses some of the basic faults of zoning. Suggests the modernization of zoning ordinances as well as a more educated supervision of construction and implementation.

192
WHAT ATTRACTS MANUFACTURERS TO YOUR AREA?
deLuca, Edward

American Industrial Development Council Journal 9(2): 45-48. 1974.
Lists factors which attract manufacturers to an area: low wages, incentives, facilities, etc. However, the author does stress that community attitude is important. Good short article citing most determinants of plant location.

193
RURAL AREA DEVELOPMENT: ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF NEW FACTORIES ON AGRICULTURAL TOWNS IN THE NORTHERN GREAT PLAINS
Dietz, John L.
Rocky Mountain Geographical Journal 1: 19-25. 1972.

194
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION: URBAN AND RURAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
Dimit, Robert M.
Monticello, Illinois: Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography 884. 1975.

195
NEEDED REDIRECTIONS IN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY
Dorner, Peter
American Journal of Agricultural Economics 53(1): 8-16. 1971.
Argues that most previous literature defines development as increases in real output per capita; little research focuses on the interrelations between productivity increases and other aspects of development such as reduction of mass poverty, unemployment, and inequality.

196
INPUT-OUTPUT STUDIES AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Draper, C.R.
American Industrial Development Council Journal 3(2): 47-53. 1968.
Explains and discusses input-output models and their possible uses in evaluating impact of industrial development.

197
THE LENDING POLICIES OF BANKS IN NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS AND THE IMPLICATIONS FOR LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: COMMENT
Dreese, G.R.
Review of Regional Studies 3(2): 61-62. 1972.
Believes that many assumptions made by Kaatz and Tarpley are erroneous; argues that consequently their policy statements are faulty as well. Concludes that there is no relationship between bank size and regional economic growth.

198
STUDIES OF STATE-LOCAL TAX INFLUENCES ON LOCATION OF INDUSTRY
Due, John F.
National Tax Journal 14(2): 163-173. 1961.
A review of major studies of industry tax subsidies. Concludes that actual tax levels and rates are insignificant determinants in industrial location.

199
THE CITY OF PRINEVILLE RAILWAY AND THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF CROOK COUNTY
Due, J.F.
Economic Geography 43(2): 170-181, 1967.
Study of the ownership and operation of a railroad by Prineville, Oregon's government, and the effects of owning the railroad on the economic development of area. Forestry industry would have located elsewhere had the community not provided railway service to and from the mills. Concludes that government should undertake those investments which are important for the economic health and development of an area, but with returns too uncertain to be attractive to the private sector.

200
THE APPALACHIAN COMMUNITY IMPACT PROJECT: HOW TO DO IT
Duff, Mike
Lexington: University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service. 1973.
A case study and analysis of the Appalachian Community Impact Project. Based on interviews with the community leaders involved in the project.

201
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: HOW TO DO IT
Duff, Mike
Lexington: University of Kentucky Press Cooperative Extension Service, 1973.
Book provides a self-educational device for leaders in community development. Presents itemized checklists and proposals for community organization and planning as a tool for influencing the development of rural reas. Helps to identify community problems and aids in organizing educational programs to meet the problems.

202
THE IMPACT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ON THE FARM ENTERPRISE
Durant, Thomas
Atlanta, Georgia: Association of Southern Agricultural Workers Annual Meeting, February 1973, (unpublished)

203
USE A SCORE CARD FOR COMPARATIVE TOWN EVALUATIONS
Duvall, Richard A.
Area Development, 1967.

204
THEY DID IT, WHY NOT YOU?
Economic Development Administration
Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Commerce, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968.

205
FORMULA FOR GROWTH: HOW TO MAKE AN INDUSTRIAL SITE SURVEY
Economic Development Administration

Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Commerce, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969.

206
BUILDING COMMUNITIES WITH JOBS
Economic Development Administration
Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Commerce, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970.

207
THE LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION: LEGAL AND FINANCIAL GUIDELINES
Economic Development Administration
Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Commerce, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970.
A 200-page publication which discusses: how to organize a Local Development Corporation (LDC); various types of enterprises supported by an LDC; and most important, the private and all levels of public means of aid to the LDC for creating income opportunities in lagging regions.

208
THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF RURAL AMERICA IN THE 1970'S
Economic Development Administration
Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Commerce, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971.
Publication has 141 pages of tables, graphs, maps, and narrative depicting rural population, income, employment, health, education, housing, and government services.

209
GROWTH AND LABOR CHARACTERISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
Economic Development Administration
Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Commerce, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972.
Lists 411 manufacturing industries and relates their growth and labor characteristics. Identifies requirements of each industry to make selection of industry for location purposes much more efficient and oriented toward problems and needs of the area.

210
HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR COMMUNITY BY ATTRACTING NEW INDUSTRY
Economic Development Administration
Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Commerce, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972.
Publication deals with coordinating efforts to attract industry. Discusses how to promote a community for industrial activity, going after industrial leads, selling the community in a brochure, and handling industry's inquiries. Also provides a brief industrial development inventory checklist to give the community an idea of shortcomings and strengths.

211
MANUFACTURING PLANT CHARACTERISTICS

Economic Development Administration
Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Commerce, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973.
Publication lists the results of survey of plant characteristics. Tables show the age of existing plant, local population, site characteristics, raw materials and inputs needed, delivery methods, water usage, and overall wage rate. Helpful publication for industrial development lay leaders seeking industry.

212
INDUSTRIAL LOCATION DETERMINANTS
Economic Development Administration
Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Commerce, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973.
A statistical summary of manufacturing firms' locational preferences for 1971-1975 as reported through a survey. Industrial location determinants reported by the firms should assist in identifying the nature and relative importance of factors which influence industrial location decisions.

213
EDA BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT LOANS: WHO CAN BORROW--HOW TO APPLY
Economic Development Administration
Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Commerce, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.
Brochure gives some of the requirements for Economic Development Administration business development loans. Lists how to apply, lending policy, and length of loans.

214
EDA GRANTS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES
Economic Development Administration
Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Commerce, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.
A discussion of grants given by Economic Development Administration for local public works projects.

215
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
Economic Development Administration
Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Commerce, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.
A brochure discussing the assistance available from Economic Development Administration for local business development.

216
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE: WHAT IS IT? HOW TO APPLY?
Economic Development Administration
Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Commerce, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.
A brochure discussing the technical assistance available to communities for various local programs.

217
A MANUAL FOR COMMUNITY INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN OREGON
Economic Development Division
Portland: Economic Development Division, Oregon Press, 1969.
Discusses two devices very useful for local industrial development: industrial development corporations and organized industrial districts.

218
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERIES
Economic Research Division
Columbus: State of Ohio, Development Department, 1968.
An eight-part series dealing with the development process. Titles are: (1) Getting Started; (2) How to Prepare a Community Survey; (3) How to Prepare A Site Survey; (4) Industrial Parks; (5) Community Promotion; (6) How to Find and Work with Prospects; (7) Planning; and (8) Zoning.

219
RAD PROBES WIDE RANGE OF PROBLEMS
Economic Research Service
USDA, The Farm Index: 9-10, February 1963.
Report briefly examines causes and cures of unemployment in rural areas. States that institutions and prevailing values of rural residents prevent improvement of educational and technical skills. The lack of income keeps tax revenues low; consequently funds which may improve local community services and facilities which may attract industry are deficient. Cites the unskilled nature of the rural worker. Solutions: raise income levels by commercial recreational use of their land; job retraining; and increased education levels and expenditures.

220
RURAL TOWN FAVORS NEW FACTORY
Economic Research Service
USDA, The Farm Index: 12-14, June 1964.
Study of attitudes of rural Iowans; most people felt the new industry was beneficial to local economy. However, the major complaint was that new industry forced farmers to pay higher wages to farm laborers. Only 33 percent of all farmers said they were better off because of industry; about 80 percent said they would favor more industry.

221
AID FOR AILING RURAL ECONOMIES
Economic Research Service
USDA, The Farm Index: 7-8. October 1966.
Article lists and gives objectives of federal legislation designed to help low income rural areas re-enter America's economic mainstream.

222
IN STEP WITH INDUSTRY
Economic Research Service

USDA, The Farm Index: 9-11. February 1968.
Lists ways rural communities can finance a new industry and thus possibly induce industry location. Describes each type of financing. Studies indicate public financing programs have greatest effect on small firms.

223
THE ASHEVILLE ANALYSIS
Economic Research Service
USDA, The Farm Index: 7-9. June 1968.
Analyzes industrial development in Asheville, North Carolina to develop a technique which will reveal impact of new industry in a rural area. Uses a "rapid low-cost model" to trace effects of changes in any one industry of the area.

224
RURAL INDEX
Economic Research Service
USDA, The Farm Index: 10. June 1968.
The Economic Research Service devised the Index of Development, which may aid in determining the development potential of an area. The index identifies counties in need of and with a potential for development.

225
ECONOMIC MULTIPLIERS COUNT RIPPLES
Economic Research Service
USDA, The Farm Index: 9. March 1969.
Explains the multiplier concept and presents a multiplier table for nine sectors in Oklahoma.

226
RURAL AREA LOSES SOME DEVELOPMENT BENEFITS
Economic Research Service
USDA, The Farm Index: 9-10. November 1969.
Generalizes on the reasons for leakages in an economy and why rural areas lose benefits from development through these leakages.

227
INDUSTRY SEES FARMER AS NEW LABOR SOURCE
Economic Research Service
USDA, The Farm Index: 7. March 1970.
Suggests expansion of industry into rural areas as a means of increasing community income as well as allowing farmers to remain on farms. Lists some of the leading industries of the trend toward rural development. Notes that not all elements of society benefit from these moves.

228
PICKENS' PRIVATE WAR ON POVERTY
Economic Research Service
USDA, The Farm Index: 8-9. June 1970.
An analysis of the Pickens, Mississippi paper mill, and why it ceased operation.

225
AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE IOWA RURAL RENEWAL AREA
Economic Research Service
USDA, Agricultural Economic Report 181, June 1970.
Study area was Appanoose and Monroe Counties in Iowa. Factor analysis used to develop an economic growth index. Growth in study area was slower than in the state. Doubled growth rate necessary to equal state level by 1980. Suggested methods for increasing growth rate include: expand nonfarm industry; use multi-county approach to develop programs designed to stimulate employment growth; and upgrade community services and facilities. Presents tabular data which suggests extremely small multipliers are associated with small farm-related industries. Recommends improved industrial mix and elimination of leakages by providing more trades and services.

230
RURAL AMERICA: NEW FACE FOR OLD IMAGE
Economic Research Service
USDA, The Farm Index: 8-10, August 1970.
Gives employment growth rates in metro and nonmetro areas. Rural areas have increased employment faster than metro areas, with different regions experiencing different growth rates. The fastest growing employment sector in rural areas is manufacturing. An indication of this growth is in the broader variety of products originating in rural areas.

231
RURAL AMERICA: COMMUNITY SERVICE CHECKLIST
Economic Research Service
USDA, The Farm Index: 10-12, September 1970.
Report presents a checklist of deficiencies most often found in rural areas. Services especially should be improved if the community desires industrial development.

232
INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN RURAL AREAS
Economic Research Service
USDA, The Farm Index: 11-13, November 1972.
Overview of the increase in manufacturing employment in rural areas from 1960-70, with some thoughts about the future. Has a good two-page map on change in manufacturing employment 1960-70, by area, in the United States.

233
SEEKING NEW INDUSTRY?
Economic Research Service
USDA, The Farm Index: 15, May 1973.
Summary of a Pennsylvania study which set guidelines for rural communities seeking industry. Points out that different types of industry: will serve different purposes; will require diverse financial inducements; and will not affect all people in the same way. Study should help local people in recognizing questions which should be asked and answered before seeking industrialization.

234
A SIMULATION MODEL FOR FORECASTING DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AREAS
Eddleman, B.R. and F.H. Tyner
Atlanta: Garnett Bradford and Fred Saunders, Eds.,Quantitative Techniques with Application to Rural Development Research, Southern Farm Management Research Committee for the Farm Foundation: 178-197. 1972.

235
AREA WIDE PLANNING FOR OPTIMUM LOCATION OF HOSPITAL FACILITIES FOR RURAL PEOPLE
Eddleman, B.R.
Southern Journal of Agricultural Economics 4(1): 89-95. 1972.
Presents a model which allows determination of the number, sizes, and location of various types of multiple-service facilities that will minimize total regional cost. Applies model to a nine-county rural Florida area; finds two sites that together would reduce regional cost to a minimum.

236
RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION AND OTHER EMPLOYMENT GENERATING ACTIVITIES
Edwards, Clark
American Journal of Agricultural Economics 52(5): 734. 1970.
Suggests that development targets should be defined as America's first priority. Might be able to reach goals more efficiently if labor rather than capital is subsidized. Suggests the 3,000 counties in the U.S. be combined into 500 multi-county areas for greater cost and planning efficiency.

237
REGIONAL VARIATION IN ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT WITH EMPHASIS ON RURAL AREAS
Edwards, Clark, Robert Coltrane and Stan Daberkow
USDA, Economic Research Service, Agricultural Economic Report 205. May 1971.
Summarizes data for a multi-county trade area and presents several index numbers; e.g., urban orientation, economic development, agglomeration, and general business activity. Study covers 489 multi-county areas.

238
RURAL URBAN POPULATION, INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT: A SIMULATION OF ALTERNATIVE FUTURES
Edwards, Clark and Rudolph DePass
USDA, Economic Research Service, Agricultural Economic Report 218. December 1971.
Results suggest that programs to increase rural employment opportunities and labor productivity show more promise as development strategies than do policies aimed at limiting either natural population increase or out-migration.

239
THE ECONOMIC BASE OF N.I.A.D.
Elderidge, Eber

Ames: Iowa State University, Cooperative Extension Service, 1964.

240
THE ECONOMIC BASE OF SEVEN IOWA COUNTIES, RAD-52
Elderidge, Eber and Marvin Julius
Ames: Iowa State University, Cooperative Extension Service, 1965.

241
THE DORCHESTER PLAN: TAX SHARING AS AN AID TO BALANCED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Elenowitz, Leonard
American Industrial Development Council Journal 10(4): 57-70. 1975.
Gives characteristics of rural America and some of the methods used by rural communities to attract industry. Often they compete against each other to mutual detriment. Proposes a regional tax-sharing approach to eliminate "empty parks," excessive costs, etc. Benefits would be to: (1) maximize economic development to reduce duplication of expenditure and effort; (2) provide increased revenues to all jurisdictions from a more effective use of the land; (3) provide an urban-rural balance, encouraging planned areas which would regulate urban growth, thus preserving rural attributes. History of tax-sharing plan implemented by Dorchester City, Maryland, with final judgement withheld pending completion.

242
URBAN AND REGIONAL ECONOMICS
Emerson, M.J. and F.C. Lamphear
Boston: Allyn and Bacon, Inc. 1975.
Chapter 4 presents an economic model on the theory of industrial location.

243
THE EFFECT OF CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING ON REAL ESTATE TAX RATES IN RURAL COMMUNITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA
Epp, Donald J. and William C. Bates
Journal of Northeastern Agricultural Economics Council 2(2): 121-129. October 1973.

244
THE EFFECT OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH ON THE LOCAL REAL ESTATE TAX: AN EXPANDED MODEL
Epp, Donald
Land Economics 42(4): 397-401, 1966.
Model emphasizes the consideration of secondary effects generated by a new firm. Case study shows these effects may be negative. This model provides basis for selecting industry with minimal negative impacts.

245
SHORT RUN DETERMINANTS OF SMALL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
Erickson, D.B. and O.D. Johnson
Journal of the Community Development Society 2(1): 1971.

246
THE REGIONAL IMPACT OF GROWTH FIRMS: THE CASE OF BOEING 1963-1968
Erickson, Rodney A.
Land Economics 50(1): 127-136. 1974.
Discussion of "lead firm" concept. Examination of lead firm induced growth through three linkages: (1) technological system; (2) capital goods system; and (3) lateral-induced system (multiplier effect). Cites the Boeing case in Oregon with evidence on the effects of the lead firm on the regional economy. Income multiplier computed from input-output. Concludes that, although it was a lead firm, regional growth generating ability of Boeing was very weak; backward-linked complex did not develop. Highlights the importance of local services sector.

247
NONMETROPOLITAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND POPULATION CHANGE
Evans, Sharon D.
Madison: University of Wisconsin, Center for Applied Sociology, RID 15.6. Summer 1975.

248
WORKER RELOCATION: A REVIEW OF U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR MOBILITY DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS
Fairchild, Charles K.
Washington, D.C.: E.F. Shelley and Company, Inc. 1970.
By showing the problems associated with worker relocation, study provides a partial justification for policies to industrialize areas with underemployed manpower.

249
RELATIVE EFFICIENCY OF STATE LOAN PROGRAMS FOR INDUSTRY
Falk, Laurence H. and Alan C. Ringquist
Lexington: Economics Department, University of Kentucky (mimeo). (undated).
Study measures efficiency of different types of loan programs in attracting industry. State loans to local authorities combined with a leasing arrangement between local governments and firms appears to be most efficient.

250
AN INDUSTRIAL INDUCEMENT PROGRAM FOR NEW JERSEY: EMPIRICAL FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Falk, Laurence H., Daryl Hellman, Peter D. Loeb and Gregory H. Wassel
New Brunswick: New Jersey State Division of Economic Development, Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Economic Research, Rutgers University. (undated).
Empirical study and analysis of several industrial development financing options. Both state loans to industry and industrial revenue bonds yield benefits which exceed costs to the states using them. Discusses mortgage plan allowing private interests to issue development loans. Concludes that loan guarantee programs are not desirable and are a waste of money. Such loans attract

only weak, slow-growing firms at the expense of stronger, faster-growing firms.

251
HOW MUCH CAN WE INFLUENCE THE GROWTH OF INDUSTRY IN RURAL AREAS
Fantus Company
USDA, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970.
A brief description of alleged inefficiencies in the federal programs for rural areas. Among the most important is the dearth of published information on employment and earnings of rural counties, which makes industrial location in rural areas unnecessarily risky. Suggests development commissions.

252
GRANTS TO HELP DEVELOP PRIVATE BUSINESS ENTERPRISES
Farmers Home Administration
Washington, D.C.: USDA, U.S. Government Printing Office. 1974.
A discussion of grants available to local governments to help develop private business.

253
COMMUNITY FACILITY LOANS
Farmers Home Administration
Washington, D.C.: USDA, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.
A description of FHA loans designed to improve facilities in a community. Details on length of term, collateral, interest and applications are given.

254
INDUSTRIALIZATION AND COMMUNITY STATUS STRUCTURE
Faunce, William A. and M. Joseph Smucker
American Sociological Review 31(2): 390-399, June 1966.

255
IDEAS FOR RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT
Federal Extension Service
Washington, D.C.: USDA, Federal Extension Service PA-608, U.S. Government Printing Office. 1963.
Gives the history of Lincoln Hills, Indiana, and measures taken to economically develop the four-county area around Lincoln Hills. Presents gains in employment and tourism since 1961. Describes methods used and obstacles confronted in "development."

256
PLANNING FOR RURAL INDUSTRY
Federal Extension Service
Washington, D.C.: USDA, Federal Extension Service, Report PA-894, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969.
Presents concepts of rural industrialization and describes what industries need and want. Discusses the community's role in industrialization and some federal programs designed to aid participants in the rural industrialization process.

257
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Federal Extension Service
Washington, D.C.: USDA, Community Resource Development, Industrial Development Note 50, U.S. Government Printing Office. 1975.
Presents a systematic approach for organizing and training members of an industrial development organization; designed to help create an effective team.

258
BRINGING IN THE SHEAVES
Fernstrom, John R.
Corvallis: Oregon State University Extension Service. 1973.
Book is a self-study course for rural industrial development programs as well as an industrial development handbook. The book has two major sections. Part 1 discusses understanding industrial development; deals with theories of economic growth, organizations, structures of local economies, and location theory. Part 2 describes practical aspects of industrial development; deals with many topics ranging from organizing an industrial development program to financing industry and aiding the industry once it has located.

259
SOCIAL POWER IN A RURAL COMMUNITY
Ferrell, Mary Z., O.C. Ferrell and Quentin Jenkins
Growth and Change 4(2): 3-6. 1973.
Identifies the source of power (social power structure) in most small communities. Suggests an understanding of power structure is essential if any development is to occur.

260
AGRICULTURE VS. INDUSTRY IN DEVELOPMENT POLICY: THE PLANNERS DILEMMA RE-EXAMINED
Flanders, M.J.
Journal of Development Studies 5(3): 171-189. 1969.

261
ECONOMIC IMPACT OF A GROWTH CENTER THROUGH DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW CITY IN A RURAL AREA
Fletcher, Robert and Daniel Badger
Carbondale, Illinois: Paper presented at the American Agricultural Economics Association Annual Meeting. August 15-18, 1971.
Authors utilize input-output model to estimate the potential effects of a new industrial base on final demand, output, employment, population, and income. The impact is measured via input-output multipliers for the various industries selected for hypothesized development in southern Kansas. (Abstracted in American Journal of Agricultural Economics 53(5): 844. 1971)

262
FINANCING INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT: MUNICIPAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BONDS
Floyd, Charles F.

Georgia Business 27(5): 1-5. November 1967.
History and nature of municipal industrial development bonds in Georgia and other states.

263
SOME URBAN POLICY CONSIDERATIONS OF RURAL JOURNEY-TO-WORK COMMUTING
Floyd, Charles F. and Terry D. Robertson
Review of Regional Studies 1(3): 29-36. 1971-72.
Primary cause of many current inner-city urban problems is the in-migration of unskilled, uneducated rural people looking for work. Proposed policy is one of regional growth centers which also affect the labor-shed. Examines policies of two companies in Atlanta; concludes that rural residents will commute if job opportunities and wage levels are higher in employment centers than in home community. Suggests exploring the feasibility of subsidizing labor to commute from rural areas instead of subsidizing industry to locate in rural areas. Proposes income tax deductions for commuting costs.

264
FINANCING INDUSTRIAL GROWTH: PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SOURCES OF LONG TERM CAPITAL FOR INDUSTRY
Floyd, Joe S., Jr. and Luther H. Hodges, Jr.
Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina, School of Business Administration, Research Paper No. 10. 1962.

265
STATE AND LOCAL FINANCING FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Floyd, Joe S., Jr.
Proceedings of the 56th Annual Conference on Taxation, National Tax Association: 187-203. 1963.

266
CHANGING PATTERNS OF BUSINESS SERVICES AND POPULATION IN ILLINOIS RURAL VILLAGES
Folse, C.L. and W.W. Riffe
Illinois Agricultural Economics 9(1): January 1969.

267
COME TO MY TOWN
Forbes 99(8): 57-69. April 15, 1969.
To build their tax bases and increase local property values, many communities are subsidizing new industry by lending it their borrowing power.

268
REVERSE MIGRATION AND POPULATION DISPERSION: A PARTIAL SOLUTION FOR URBAN PROBLEMS
Ford, W.F. and L.E. Hill
Nebraska Journal of Economics and Business 10(4): 45-60. 1971.
Offers various proposals to eliminate urban problems. Among these solutions is a program which emphasizes regional development of growth centers, rural industrialization, and regional economic

development through investment in social overhead capital, technical assistance, and developmental loans. These programs are designed to encourage out-migration from large cities.

269
INTERACTIONS BETWEEN AGRICULTURE AND THE NON-FARM ECONOMY
Fox, Karl A.
Journal of Farm Economics 44(1): 1-34, 1962.
Deals with the rapid development of quantitative economics and the role input-output analysis and linear programming play in quantifying the levels of interaction between sectors. Highlights the problems most often dealt with and the models available to quantify them.

270
FUNCTIONAL ECONOMIC AREAS: DELINEATION AND IMPLICATIONS FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND POLICY
Fox, Karl A. and T. Krishna Kumar
Regional Science Association Papers 15: 57-86, 1965.
Use of functional economic areas to allow for more accurate statistical analysis of every county in the nation. Authors try to delineate functional economic areas in Iowa with 50 mile "squares." Their analysis deals with Iowa but can be used elsewhere. Employs central place theory in analyzing labor commuting patterns. Concludes that defining functional economic areas for entire nation would result in more effective policies due to commonalities within each region.

271
DELINEATING FUNCTIONAL ECONOMIC AREAS
Fox, Karl A. and T. Krishna Kumar
Ames: Iowa State University Press, Research and Education for Regional and Area Development: 13-55, 1966.
A proposal to incorporate new economic areas into a single multicounty unit. Relates functional economic areas to other economic characteristics, including commuting patterns, employment, export base, hierarchies of cities, and trading patterns.

272
INDUSTRY URGED TO STEM ASSAULT ON CITIES
Freeman, Orville
Industrial Development 137(1): 19-21, 1968.
Secretary of Agriculture emphasizes the benefits of rural America as a place to live, work, and locate industry. Also cites the problems caused by over-industrialization of the cities.

273
RURAL HOUSING: TRENDS AND PROSPECTS
Freeman, Robert E.
USDA, Economic Research Service, Agricultural Economics Report 193, 1970.
This analysis emphasizes rural aspects of the private housing sector, construction industry, mobile homes, the financing of housing and government programs.

274
THE PLACES LEFT BEHIND: POPULATION TRENDS AND POLICY FOR RURAL AMERICA
Fuguitt, Glenn V.
Rural Sociology 36(4): 449-470, 1971.
Analyzes population trends and distribution in nonmetropolitan America.

275
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BONDS FOR FINANCING PROJECTS IN RURAL AREAS
Fuller, Stephen W.
Las Cruces: New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station Research Report 216, November 1971.
Report discusses the advantages and disadvantages of industrial development bonds. Author relates the historical development of industrial development bonds and how they are being used in Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. Concludes by presenting an implementation procedure for industrial revenue bonds. Appendix provides a sample ordinance relating to requirements for the issuance of such bonds by a community and the information required for application for issuance of municipal industrial revenue bonds.

276
INDUSTRIAL GROWTH FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES
Fuller, T.E., N.B. Gingrich and J.D. Jansma
University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, Agricultural Experiment Station, A.E. and R.S. 101, 1973.
Report emphasizes the importance of community defined goals and objectives relating to industrial development. Includes a section dealing with self-evaluation of the community's suitability for industry. The report then identifies characteristics of growth industries for use by a community to match its resources against the needs of several industries. The authors discuss how to recruit a firm, describing site acquisition, financing, and other aids. A very helpful appendix includes a method for the community to inventory and evaluate its available resources.

277
A CASE STUDY OF LOCAL NEEDS FOR INFORMATION ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Fuller, T.E. and F.C. Turner
University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, Cooperative Extension Service Study 55, 1975.
In five counties in northern Pennsylvania, the authors conducted an opinion survey of officials and others on the kinds of information they thought might be useful in planning for and promoting industrial growth. The area's banks and townships were unconcerned with industrial development. Major requests were for more studies and information on assessing needs for industrial development, and for evaluating the consequences of industrial development. There also exists a great demand by local industrial development groups for guidelines to determine both how much industry and what types of industry communities can profitably accommodate. Educational efforts increase the success of industrial development programs.

278
RURAL POVERTY AND RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT
Fuller, Varden
San Francisco: Poverty in America, Margaret Gordon, Ed., Chandler Publishing Co.: 390-399. 1965.

279
MICHIGAN'S TAX STRUCTURE AND ITS INFLUENCE ON LOCATION OF INDUSTRY
Fulton, Maurice
Kalamazoo, Michigan: Taxes and Economic Growth in Michigan, W.E. Upjohn Institute: 76-83. 1960.

280
NEW FACTORS IN PLANT LOCATION
Fulton, Maurice
Harvard Business Review: 4-17 and 166-7. May-June 1971.
Considers new factors affecting industry location; e.g., preservation of environment, employment of minority groups, reliance on commuting work force, greater educational demands on labor force, rising land costs and other competitive uses, impact of inflation in labor costs on the automation decision, supply and quality of utilities, insurance, foreign competition, rail abandonments, and community size.

281
EFFECTS OF A NEW MANUFACTURING PLANT ON BUSINESS FIRMS IN AN EASTERN IOWA COMMUNITY
Funk, Herbert J.
Ames: Ph.D. Dissertation, Iowa State University. 1962.

282
CURRENT PROCEDURES USED IN EVALUATING RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
Gadsby, Dwight M.
USDA, Economic Research Service, Miscellaneous Publication 1177, U.S. Government Printing Office: 44-49. 1968.

283
LABOR MOBILITY, RESOURCE ALLOCATION, AND STRUCTURAL UNEMPLOYMENT
Gallaway, L.E.
American Economic Review 53(3): 694-716. 1963.
Develops theory of labor mobility and tests the theory. Used unemployment and income data for eight industries in the U.S. from 1948-1960. Concludes that labor market performs better than is believed. Hence, suggests that, within regions, plants could be located on the assumption that labor would move to plants and that location of labor supplies need not be considered in location decisions.

284
TECHNIQUES FOR MEASURING THE LABOR RESOURCES IN SMALL AREAS
Garfoot, Robert F.
Omaha, Nebraska: Northern Natural Gas Company, Area Development Department. 1965.

A guide to assist communities in the preparation of labor market information for their own immediate area. Applies to all cities regardless of size.

285
CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING IN THE SOUTH 1947-1958: A STUDY IN REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Garrett, M.A.
Southern Economic Journal 34(3): 352-364, 1968.
Lists the causes for rapid southern regional industrial growth: (1) market orientation; (2) resource orientation; (3) labor orientation; and (4) growth in national and regional demand.

286
ECONOMIC IMPACT OF INDUSTRY ON SMALL TOWNS
Garrison, Charles
Lexington: Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Kentucky, 1967.
Uses economic base analysis to estimate export income. Major assumptions, and limitations of the application of base theory are discussed. Computes incremental income and employment multipliers. Concludes location of an industry in small rural town will increase income much more than it will employment. Leakages are reduced as population increases and increased as proximity to larger cities increases.

287
THE IMPACT OF NEW INDUSTRY ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN FIVE SMALL TOWNS IN KENTUCKY
Garrison, Charles
USDA, Economic Research Service, Agricultural Economic Report 191. September 1970.
Impact study concentrates on fiscal accounts rather than income-employment multipliers. When plants located in communities, effects on the county accounts were positive, while effects on the school district and city accounts were negative, partly due to tax-exempt financing. Impact may be negative unless appropriate fiscal instrument is available and used.

288
NEW INDUSTRY IN SMALL TOWNS: THE IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT
Garrison, Charles B.
National Tax Journal 24(4): 493-500, 1971.
Explores the effects of new industries which located in five small Kentucky towns. Employment multiplier was much smaller than income multiplier due to underutilization of employees in the consumer services sector prior to industrialization. Found negative effect on fiscal accounts of local governments, especially school districts. Later, negative effect was converted to a positive gain because governments eliminated tax concessions and imposed new types of taxes.

289
THE IMPACT OF NEW INDUSTRY: AN APPLICATION OF THE ECONOMIC BASE MULTIPLIER TO SMALL RURAL AREAS

Garrison, Charles B.
Land Economics 48(4): 329-337, 1972.
Utilizes economic base theory to construct income and employment multipliers to estimate economic impact of new industry in rural areas. Condensation and further interpretation of dissertation study cited herein.

290
INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY REGION: 1959 TO 1968.
Garrison, Charles B.
American Journal of Agricultural Economics 56(1): 50-60, 1974.
Study region involves 194 counties in seven states. Rural and small town counties had higher rates of growth in employment manufacturing than did the highly urbanized counties and accounted for 39 percent of growth in manufacturing employment, especially in labor-intensive industries. In all categories, manufacturing industry has shown increased dispersal since 1959, suggesting increased competitive qualities in the rural counties. The resultant industrialization has reversed out-migration of population. Notes that non-basic employment did not grow at a rate commensurate with manufacturing employment growth in rural counties. Hence, multiplier effect is relatively small in rural areas. Concludes that, although the region has become more industrialized as a whole, considerable potential exists for further manufacturing growth.

291
WHEN BIG BUSINESS COMES TO A COUNTRY TOWN
Garth, John
American Business 23: 26-27, 1953.
A look at the activity surrounding the location of an Alcoa plant in a rural Texas town.

292
THE APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT HIGHWAY SYSTEM: DEVELOPMENT FOR WHOM?
Gauthier, Howard L.
Economic Geography 49(2): 103-108, 1973.
Analyzes the federal outlays to Appalachia as authorized by the 1965 Appalachian Regional Development Act. Bulk of federal monies went to public works projects; only 8 percent were for human resources development. Highways were to be instruments for regional economic and social development. Concludes that final results of highway plan deviated from original objectives. Instead of helping to redistribute income to rural areas, improving health, education and other services, the redistribution has been favorable to urban and suburban areas.

293
HOW TO GET MORE INDUSTRY IN "YOUR TOWN" GEORGIA
Georgia Chamber of Commerce
Atlanta: Georgia State Press, 1968.
A brief step-by-step guide to the process of attracting new industry to a town.

294
REGIONAL INVESTMENT AND REGIONAL GROWTH: SOME EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE
Ghali, Moheb and Bertrand Renaud
Southern Economic Journal 38(2): 219-229. 1971.
Uses demand-oriented regional growth model with a dynamic investment function. The econometric model is tested by analyzing the determinants of investment in Hawaii. Findings are that investment is mainly regionally endogenous. This type of endogenous investment may result in an economy that can exist without exports and can even expand without a growth in exports. Concludes that endogenous investment should be considered a major source of regional growth.

295
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT--FOR AN EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY
Gilman, Glenn
Atlanta Economic Review 12(4): 3-7. 1962.
This report is primarily a discussion of the requirements and possible implications of industrial development.

296
DEVELOPING THE "LITTLE" ECONOMIES
Gilmore, Donald R.
New York: Committee for Economic Development. 200 pages. 1960.
A survey of area development programs in the United States.

297
CONSIDERATIONS FOR PLANNING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AREAS
Glasgow, Robert B. and E.L. Baum
Journal of Farm Economics 45(5): 1083-1090. 1963.
Argues that the most important aspect in rural development planning is to recognize the rural economy and the urban economy as being interdependent. Analyzes problems of rural people. Says that increasing national growth is an integral part of the rural development process, making rural planning feasible.

298
LOCAL SUBSIDIES FOR INDUSTRY: COMMENT
Goffman, Irving J.
Southern Economic Journal 29(2): 111-114. October 1962.
Criticism of J. Moes article advocating industrial subsidies. Goffman says a subsidization program would halt all internal migration and would permit the whole pattern of industrial location to be determined by the distribution of the population at the time the policy was instituted. Argues that this would induce greater inefficiences as time passes.

299
SUBSIDIES TO INDUSTRY IN PENNSYLVANIA
Gold, Ronald B.
National Tax Journal 19: 1966.
Case study of loan subsidies given by communities in Pennsylvania. Using multiple regression analysis and surveys, evidence is shown

that the return to the community and state on its loan is high. However, loans given to the largest firms (with presumably the easiest access to commercial credit) were wasted. Banks have supplied the majority of the money for plant financing.

300
PLANNING FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT: INDICATORS OF NEEDS AND POTENTIALS IN PENNSYLVANIA
Goode, Frank M. and J. Dean Jansma
University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, Agriculture Experiment Station A.E. and R.S. 116. 1975.
The major focus of this report is to discern the extent of internal resources available and the integration of these resources into programs for accomplishing the community's goals. The report measures and analyzes eight "needs": (1) migration, (2) mobility, (3) economic well-being, (4) health services, (5) public services, (6) labor participation, (7) agricultural consolidation, and (8) tax effort. The "needs" of the counties in Pennsylvania are analyzed and related to the economic growth potential of the multi-county planning districts. The goal of this study is to present decision makers in the planning districts with the information and procedures necessary to improve their decisions.

301
NEW WAR BETWEEN THE STATES
Gooding, Edwin C.
Boston: New England Business Review, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Parts I-IV in October 1963, December 1963, July 1964 and October 1964 Issues.
Weapons are no longer advertising and hard selling, but include special subsidy techniques, involving large amounts of money.

302
THE NEW STATUS OF INDUSTRIAL AID BONDS--ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR STATE AND LOCAL FINANCING EFFORTS
Gooding, Edwin C.
Boston: New England Business Review, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston: 2-9. November 1968.

303
THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE MIDWEST STEEL EXPANSION ON PORTER COUNTY AND THE COMMUNITIES OF PORTAGE, CHESTERTON, AND VALPARAISO
Gordon, John, Jim Brown and Wes Scharlach
Lafayette: Purdue University, Department of Agricultural Economics, Unpublished report. 1975.
Simulation based on actual data to predetermine the effects of expansion. Uses a partial budgeting model to assess the effects of expansion of the steel plant on private and public sector.

304
ETHICAL ISSUES IN DEVELOPMENT
Goulet, D.A.
Review of Social Economy 26(2): 97-117. 1968.
Considers ethics of development on a world scale; many questions

raised are applicable on a regional scale as well. Suggests considering more than just economic questions when evaluating development.

305
REVITALIZING RURAL WASHINGTON
Governor's Task Force on Rural Affairs
Advisory Council on Urban Affairs, Washington State Government Printing Office, 1971.
Presentation of problems plaguing rural Washington and some recommendations for solving deficiencies in rural government structure, health care, housing, education and rural public services.

306
THE RCLE OF BUSINESS IN THE ECONOMIC REDEVELOPMENT OF THE RURAL COMMUNITY
Graham, David R. and Kathleen Luft
Austin: University of Texas Press, Bureau of Business Research, Research Monograph 36. 1973.

307
ON MANUFACTURING AND DEVELOPMENT
Grampp, William D.
Economic Development and Cultural Change 18(3): 451-463. April 1970.
Talks about several writers and their views concerning the place of manufacturing in development.

308
EMPLOYMENT EFFECT OF A NEW INDUSTRY IN A RURAL AREA
Gray, Irwin
Monthly Labor Review 92(6): 26-30. June 1969.
Analyzes the effects of an aluminum plant in a small West Virginia town. Employment for unskilled locals increased minimally due to in-migrants taking new jobs. Little "indirect" employment created.

309
COMMUNITY IMPACT OF NEW INDUSTRY
Gray, Ralph
Arkansas Economist 4(3): 17-30. 1962.
Author discusses previous studies with respect to their findings on impact of industry. Also looks at two Arkansas studies in detail. Concludes that the impact of new industry depends on the size and type of industry in relation to the community, on the community's existing economic base, and on the dispersion (leakage) of the benefits to surrounding areas.

310
AN ECONOMIC VIEW OF MUNICIPAL SUBSIDIES TO INDUSTRY
Gray, Ralph
Municipal Finance 36(4): 154-160. 1964.
Theoretical discussion on the merits of subsidies to industry. Cites Rinehart's work as evidence of potential community benefits.

311
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SUBSIDIES AND EFFICIENCY IN RESOURCE ALLOCATION
Gray, Ralph
National Tax Journal 8(2): 164-173. June 1964.
A theoretical approach to analysis of subsidization of industry as a means of negating structural unemployment and increasing the effectiveness of a market system to allocate resources.

312
RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION
Gray, Tom and Fred Hitzhusen
Columbus: Ohio State University, Department of Agricultural Economics, Economic Information for Ohio Agriculture 542. April 1973.
Broad overview of reasons for rural industrialization and its effects, both positive and negative.

313
PLANT LOCATION IN THEORY AND IN PRACTICE
Greenhut, Melvin L.
Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. 1956.

314
NEEDED--A RETURN TO THE CLASSICS IN REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THEORY
Greenhut, M.L.
Journal of Economic Abstracts 4: 644-645. 1966.
Argues that government involvement in regional development and economic development of depressed regions is in violation of classical theories. Government's role in economic development is to eliminate predatory business practice, simplify the tax base, and establish institutions conducive to entrepreneurship.

315
A SIMULTANEOUS EQUATION MODEL OF MIGRATION AND ECONOMIC CHANGES IN RURAL AREAS: THE CASE OF THE SOUTH
Greenwood, Michael J. and Eric J. Anderson
Review of Regional Studies 4(3): 37-48, 1974.
Uses simultaneous-equations to study migration tendencies. Applies model to 131 nonurban statistical economic areas in the South. Noted that greater income growth resulted in increased migration into non-urban counties, which in turn induced greater income growth.

316
THE IMPACT OF THE INDUSTRIAL PARK
Griefen, R. John
The Appraisal Journal 38: 83-91. January 1970.
Discusses the need for industrial parks (if a community wants to be competitive for industry) and how these parks can help the tenant and the community. Says that industrial parks are most attractive to small industry.

317
SOCIAL AND LABOR ADJUSTMENT OF RURAL BLACK AMERICANS IN THE MISSISSIPPI DELTA: CASE STUDY OF MADISON, ARKANSAS
Grimstead, Mary Jo, Bernal Green and J. Martin Redfern
USDA, Economic Research Service, Agricultural Economics Report 274. 1974.
Studies the socioeconomic factors affecting employability of the rural poor, primarily blacks. As a group, it was found that blacks were more willing to work, to move, or to commute to find employment than their white counterparts. Lack of transportation was the major deterrent to employment; 48 percent of all households reported they had no means of getting to work, although major industries were located within 5 to 25 miles of the community. Develops and tests models and scales designed to measure the various aspects of behavioral and attitudinal patterns as influenced by socioeconomic characteristics.

318
THE IMPACT OF INDUSTRY ON LOCAL TAXES: A SIMPLE MODEL
Groves, Harold M. and John Riew
National Tax Journal 16(2): 137-146, 1963.
Develops a model which analyzes the impact of industry on the tax structure and fiscal situation of Wisconsin's twelve largest cities and their suburbs. Concludes that all industrial development is not advantageous to local fiscal capability; some industries can be net drains on resources.

319
FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS IN MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN RURAL TENNESSEE 1964-1973
Gunter, Dan L.
Knoxville: Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Tennessee. 1975.

320
EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS RESULTING FROM NEW MANUFACTURING PLANT LOCATIONS AND SUBSEQUENT PLANT EXPANSIONS IN RURAL COMMUNITIES OF TENNESSEE 1967-1973
Gunter, Dan L., Brady J. Deaton and M.B. Badenhop
Knoxville: University of Tennessee, Department of Agricultural Economics, Unnumbered Report. 1975.
Studies the 296 firms which began operations in rural areas of Tennessee. About 20,000 jobs were created by location, 18,000 jobs created by expansion; total net gain of employment, 30,000 workers. Concludes that development agencies and other concerned groups should focus on maintenance and assistance to existing plants, since employment resulting from expansion was about equal to that for new plants. Suggests data be published on expansions, locations, contractions, and closings to better aid policy makers.

321
SELECTED COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLL AND INVESTMENT IN NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS
Gunter, Dan L. and Larry C. Morgan

Knoxville: University of Tennessee, Agricultural Economics Department. 1975.
In this empirical study, results suggest communities with low property taxes are more successful in obtaining industrial investment. Investment, employment, and payroll affected by natural resource base, proximity to markets, and level of development of both human and nonhuman capital. Suggests that cooperation between rural and urban centers is necessary.

322
EXPERIMENTS WITH INPUT-OUTPUT ANALYSIS AT THE REGIONAL AND LOCAL LEVEL
Haddad, Paulo R.
Annals of Regional Science 7(2): 23-46. 1973.
Uses input-output analysis to study some aspects of the growth pole theory; examines a propulsive firm in the development process of a growth pole in Brazil.

323
PLANNING IN RURAL AREAS
Hahn, Alan J.
American Institute of Planners Journal 36: 44-49. 1970.
Rural planning can be very difficult and often unsuccessful because plans do not consider the social organization, attitudes, and perceptions of rural residents.

324
MECHANISM OF THE SPREAD EFFECT IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Hale, Carl W.
Land Economics 43(4): 434-445. 1967.
Spread effect (movement of industry from the city to rural areas) is due mainly to high urban rent costs and labor costs. Concludes that this spread effect thus far has been positive, which is reflected in the growth of per capita income in the "lagging" regions.

325
LOCAL SUBSIDIES: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OR REGIONAL RIVALRY
Hale, Carl W.
American Industrial Development Council Journal 3(4): 33-53. 1968.
Surveyed east Texas firms which were aided by local industrial development corporations and found that financial inducements are of minor importance in locational choice between towns within the same area.

326
THE OPTIMALITY OF LOCAL SUBSIDIES IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS
Hale, Carl W.
Quarterly Review of Economics and Business 9(3): 35-50. 1969.
Briefly sums up Rinehart's and Moes' studies and basic assumptions behind local subsidies to industry. Develops a benefits-cost equation to more fully account for opportunity costs and social costs of industry subsidization. Concludes that the importance of subsidy in determining the actual site location is great, unless all

communities offer similar subsidies. Agrees with Rinehart that subsidies appear to yield a high return. Optimal decisions in regard to regional development cannot be made at the community level through unrestricted use of local subsidies.

327
'SHIFT' TECHNIQUE OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
Hamman, Charles L.
American Industrial Development Council Journal 3(3): 41-47, 1968.
Discusses the shift technique as well as some of its uses. The technique is useful in describing economic movements in county and multi-county geographical areas.

328
FROM POVERTY TO DIGNITY: A STRATEGY FOR POOR AMERICANS
Hampden-Turner, Charles
Garden City, New York: Anchor Press, 1974.
Chapter 5 discusses the assumptions behind community development corporations and how they can reduce poverty.

329
UNBALANCED GROWTH AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Hansen, Niles M.
Western Economic Journal 4(1): 3-14, 1965.
Discusses types of regional investments designed to produce growth. Says most investment has been in economic overhead capital designed to contribute directly or indirectly to productive activities. Concludes that added investments in social overhead capital in lagging regions may induce growth in those regions.

330
SOME NEGLECTED FACTORS IN AMERICAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY
Hansen, Niles M.
Land Economics 42(1): 1-9, 1966.
Discusses the approach taken by federal aid to alleviate problems in Appalachia. Suggests programs would be more effective if they stressed social rather than economic benefits in the short run.

331
HUMAN RESOURCES AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT: SOME LESSONS FROM FRENCH EXPERIENCE
Hansen, N.M.
Southern Economic Journal 34(1): 123-132, 1967.
Fundamental reason for lack of success in rural France is due to lack of investment in the quality of human effort (human resources). Data presented emphasizes need for human resources investment. Concludes that many similarities exist between the French and American experience; thus regional policies might be compared to France's policies to find results before implementation.

332
PUBLIC POLICY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Hansen, Niles M.
Quarterly Review of Economics and Business 8(2): 51-60, 1968.

Author analyzes existing U.S. policy designed to improve the status of rural areas. Suggests that these policies have been extremely ineffective in raising incomes of the rural population. The author analyzes the French experience and suggests new courses of action for the U.S.

333
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE RURAL POOR
Hansen, Niles M.
Journal of Human Resources 4(2): 205-214. 1969.
States if federal government would support programs which would influence the quality of life in rural areas, instead of hoping that benefits of new industry in rural areas would "trickle-down", entire nation would benefit. Looks at opportunity costs to determine what investments would be best.

334
PROMOTING LABOR MOBILITY: THE NEED AND THE PROSPECTS
Hansen, Niles M.
Economic and Business Bulletin 22(2): 1-10. 1970.
Presents argument that social costs of trying to attract industry to poor regions would be less than social costs of migration of workers to already overcrowded cities. However, there is no convincing evidence that local governments can attract enough industry. Suggests that federal programs to improve the quality of human resources in the lagging areas would benefit the rural people and the entire nation, by increasing both labor mobility and the attractiveness of rural areas to industry.

335
LOCATIONAL PREFERENCES AND OPPORTUNITY COSTS IN A LAGGING REGION: A STUDY OF HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS IN EASTERN KENTUCKY
Hansen, Niles M. and Richard Yukhin
Journal of Human Resources 5(3): 341-353. 1970.
Study analyzes 625 graduating seniors in the Big Sandy region of eastern Kentucky. Locational preferences were examined under differing wage rate assumptions for the Big Sandy region and the metropolitan areas of northern and central Kentucky. The findings indicate that, although family considerations are important in influencing their migration paths, there is considerable sensitivity to relative wages in locational preferences. There is a high degree of willingness to move to areas offering better economic opportunities, particularly to the closer metro area of central rather than northern Kentucky. Concludes that these results support policies which would give potential migrants skills and training to match job opportunities in nearby urban areas.

336
RURAL POVERTY AND THE URBAN CRISIS
Hansen, Niles M.
Bloomington: Indiana University Press. 1970.
Presents conditions of lagging rural regions in terms of employment and income. Discusses two rural poverty regions (South and

Appalachia) and suggests that investment in human resources may be the solution for areas which cannot attract industry. Discusses the possibility of industrializing lagging rural areas. Suggests investing in the people, rather than the places, left behind.

337
FACTORS DETERMINING THE LOCATION OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN METROPOLITAN AND NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS
Hansen, Niles M.
Austin: University of Texas, 1972.

338
THE FUTURE OF NONMETROPOLITAN AMERICA
Hansen, Niles M.
Lexington, Massachusetts: Lexington Books, 1973.

339
RECENT CHANGES IN NONMETROPOLITAN POPULATION DISTRIBUTION: NATURE AND SIGNIFICANCE
Hansen, Niles M.
Review of Regional Studies 4(Supplement): 118-127, 1974.
Tries to identify and explain reasons for "spontaneous" reversal of population trends in rural counties: (1) expansion of urban fields, and (2) industrial decentralization. Suggests that solutions to urban overpopulation, distribution of population, and economic activity will have to be explicitly urban with cooperation from rural areas.

340
A PRESCRIPTIVE MODEL FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Hansen, Richard W. and Gary Munsinger
Land Economics 48(1): 76-81, 1972.
Systems approach to industrial development. Considers establishing community goals as a directive to the industrial development agency.

341
RURAL INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN THE 1960'S
Haren, Claude C.
American Journal of Agricultural Economics 52(3): 412-436, 1970.
Trend of locational shifts from urban to rural is documented. Industries moving into rural areas are very diversified. Projects more rural industrialization for the 1970s. Improvements in road system, services, amenities, and water availability in small communities should increase the rate of rural industrialization. Sees the TVA region as the leading pacesetter in this effort.

342
HOW STATES COMPETE FOR NEW INDUSTRY
Harline, Osmond L.
Utah Economic and Business Review 24(8): 1-9, 1964.
Briefly examines the methods used by the 50 states to finance new industry.

343
RECREATION BASED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND THE GROWTH-POINT CONCEPT
Harper, Robert A., Theodore H. Schmudde and Frank H. Thomas
Land Economics 42(2): 95-101. 1966.
Thesis that recreation may be the major source of revitalization of lagging rural area. The recreation area should be well-planned, establishing a node where services can be made available as well as facilities. Growth-point model, further refined, can establish the information necessary to plan rural recreation areas.

344
THE MARKET AS A FACTOR IN THE LOCALIZATION OF INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES
Harris, Chauncy D.
Annals of the Association of American Geographers 44(4): 315-348. 1954.

345
MIGRATION UNEMPLOYMENT AND DEVELOPMENT: A TWO-SECTOR ANALYSIS
Harris, J.P. and M.P. Todaro
American Economic Review 60: 126-143. 1970.
Examines rural and urban sectors. Assumes migration will continue as long as expected urban real income exceeds real agricultural product at the margin. Develops a model around this assumption; determines a shadow wage.

346
THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF INDUSTRY: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
Harvey, Prentice
Lexington: University of Kentucky, Department of Sociology (mimeo). 1976.
A partially annotated bibliography on the consequences, both economic and social, of industrial growth. Citations deal principally with results of development of rural industry.

347
THE RURAL TOWN AND THE SCALE QUESTION
Haurin, D.R. and G.S. Tolley
Chicago: University of Chicago, Urban Economics Report 84. September 1972.
Study of four Great Plains states, listing employment multipliers for each county. Uses a system of equations to determine town populations, interaction between industries, support of farm production, etc. Concludes that on the average if every farm family obtained one more auto, 399 townspeople per county would not be needed, and town population would drop by 1,297. A decrease of 100 farm residents would put 11 townspeople out of work and town population would fall by 46. Farm emplcyment multiplier is one-fourth of manufacturing multiplier. Major possible effect of rural industrialization is likely to be concentrated in the unskilled and immobile middle aged worker; recommends attracting industry to meet this need.

348
A CASE STUDY OF RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION IN JAMESTOWN, NORTH DAKOTA
Helgeson, Delmer L. and Maurice J. Fink
Fargo: North Dakota State University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Agricultural Economics Report 95, October 1973.

349
CRIME AS AN EXTERNALITY OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH
Hemley, David D. and Lee R. McPheters
Review of Regional Studies 4(3): 73-84, 1974.
Develops a model using system of least-squares regression equations to determine whether crime is an externality of regional economic development. Concludes that the process of growth, migration and urbanization tends to encourage crime, especially if growth is unevenly distributed.

350
INPUT-OUTPUT MODELS: AGGREGATION FOR REGIONAL IMPACT ANALYSIS
Hewings, Geoffrey J.D.
Growth and Change 3(1): 15-19, January 1972.
Develops an input-output model for "small" regional economies. Aggregates similar industries, without substantially affecting the validity of the sectoral multipliers. Notes that on a rerun of 1963 Washington input-output study, the industries with large multipliers tended to have them reduced slightly when aggregated while the smaller industries' multipliers were increased slightly through aggregation.

351
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN THE 1970'S
Hildreth, R.J. and W. Neill Schaller
American Journal of Agricultural Economics 54(5): 764-722, 1972.
A discussion of approaches to improving human well-being through community development. Major emphasis is placed on goal-setting, understanding community institutions, and identifying areas of research. One major area discussed is the paucity of relevant economic theory relating to community and regional economies. A small segment deals with increasing economic activity in the community as a means of increasing well-being.

352
AN APPLICATION OF AREA INPUT-OUTPUT ANALYSIS
Hirsch, Werner
Regional Science Association Papers 5(1): 79-92, 1959.

353
REGIONAL FISCAL IMPACT OF LOCAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Hirsch, Werner Z.
Regional Science Association Papers 7: 119-132, 1961.

354
FISCAL IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALIZATION ON LOCAL SCHOOLS
Hirsch, Werner

Review of Economics and Statistics 46(2): 191-199, 1964.
Study evaluates effects of local industrial development on the net fiscal position of public schools of a region.

355
USE OF INPUT-OUTPUT MODELS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH
Hite, James C.
Chicago: Quantitative Techniques with Applications to Rural Development Research, Garnett Bradford and Fred Saunders, Eds., Farm Foundation Mimeo: 132-147, March 1972.
Briefly presents a discussion of the input-output model and gives some examples of an interregional input-output table. Suggests expanding the input-output model to more accurately estimate impact on personal income, employment, and tax revenues. The author constructs such an input-output model and explains its function.

356
THE INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION OF THE SOUTH AND ITS BEARING UPON THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION
Hochwald, W. and M. McGee
New Orleans, Louisiana: Paper presented at the Second Annual Conference of the Inter-Industry Committee for Economic Research on the South, February 1962.

357
SOCIAL ACTION RESULTING FROM INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT: A COMMUNITY CASE STUDY
Hoffer, C.R. and W.E. Freeman
East Lansing: Michigan State University, Agricultural Experiment Station Special Bulletin 401, September 1955.

358
LOCAL SUBSIDIES TO INDUSTRY: A COMMENT
Hoffman, Irving J.
Southern Economic Journal 29(2): 111-118, 1962.
Disagrees with Moes' wage rigidities thesis for a dynamic economy. Says Moes' argument applies only under static conditions. Argues that there is little evidence of wage rigidity in the South; there have always been pockets of substantial unemployment because resources are not completely mobile. Suggests that subsidization of industries will decrease mobility of labor causing more inefficiencies; labor allocation will be optimized if laborers move from labor surplus area to full employment (labor short) communities.

359
IMPROVING THE SMALL COMMUNITY
Hoiberg, Otto G.
Nebraska Municipal Review: 24-31, 1968.

360
IMPACT OF THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE HIRED FARM WORK FORCE UPON THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

Holt, James S.
American Journal of Agricultural Economics 52(5): 780-786, 1970.
Wage rates and benefit packages must become competitive to prevent losing highly productive workers to the new industry.

361
SOME PROGRAMMED MODELS OF INDUSTRY LOCATION
Hoover, Edgar
Land Economics 43(3): 303-311, 1967.
Lists seven programs concerning model plant locations of homogeneous industry.

362
AN INTRODUCTION TO REGIONAL ECONOMICS
Hoover, Edgar M.
New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1970.
Chapter 2 develops a theoretical model of the determinants of location of an individual firm.

363
RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION IN KENTUCKY: CASE STUDY OF A NEW BEDDING PLANT IN HART COUNTY, KENTUCKY
Hoover, Herbert
USDA, Economic Research Service, Economic Development Division, unnumbered, 1969.

364
UNDEREMPLOYMENT AS A CRITERION FOR SPECIAL EDA BENEFITS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RURAL COUNTIES
Horne, J. and Luther Tweeten
Southern Journal of Agricultural Economics 4(1): 67-71, 1972.
Study tells what criteria were used for Economic Development Administration to designate counties for Title I and IV benefits. An empirical analysis of six states indicates that unemployment was the major criterion used. Authors suggest the use of underemployment as the major factor in determining EDA monies, so that more rural counties with equal need would receive equal treatment. EDA reliance on unemployment overlooks areas of chronic need and rural areas of high underemployment.

365
SOME DETERMINANTS OF ATTITUDES TOWARD INDUSTRIALIZATION IN A RURAL COMMUNITY
Hough, Richard L. and John P. Clark
Madison: University of Wisconsin, Center of Applied Sociology, Working Paper Series RID 69.3, May 1969.

366
EVALUATING INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROMOTIONAL PROGRAMS
Howard, D. and J. Stark
Jefferson City: University of Missouri Press, Office of Industrial Studies, 1969.
Presents a method by which local officials can evaluate alternative

industrial development programs. Authors utilize a hypothetical situation to help the readers "walk" through the process. Also includes a set of worksheets and questionnaires to aid in determining costs, benefits, annualized costs, probabilities of success, and net cost/benefits.

367
YOUTH MIGRATION AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT: A SURVEY OF MISSOURIANS
Howard, D.
Jefferson City: University of Missouri Press, Office of Industrial Studies, 1971.

368
GUIDE TO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Howard, D., Editor
Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc, 1972.

369
THE STAFFING EXPERIENCE OF A NEW INDUSTRIAL PLANT: A NEW TECHNIQUE FOR DETERMINING MANPOWER AVAILABILITIES AND CHARACTERISTICS
Howard, William C.
American Industrial Development Council Journal 9(1): 1-30, 1974.
Thesis is that the best method to determine local manpower availability and characteristics is to analyze the employment and application file when a new manufacturing industry locates in an area.

370
TAX INCREMENT FINANCING: A TOTAL COMMUNITY APPROACH TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Hulkonen, John
American Industrial Development Council Journal 9(2): 49-68, 1974.
Tax increment financing involves the sale of bonds secured by guaranteed reservation of increased tax revenues generated by a development project. Cites applications of tax increment financing only in urban areas, but can be used in rural areas to attract industry, redevelop "downtown," etc.

371
LABOR MOBILITY AND REGIONAL PAYMENT ADJUSTMENTS
Hultman, Charles W.
Land Economics 46(4): 467-473, 1970.
Important conclusions can be drawn from inter-regional movement of labor. It can be equilibrating or disequilibrating depending on the balance before movement. The impact may show a time pattern. The source of the disturbance is crucial.

372
FACTORS OF INDUSTRIAL LOCATION IN OHIO
Hunker, Henry and Alfred Wright
Columbus: Ohio State University, Bureau of Business Research, Research Report 119, 1963.

373
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Hunker, Henry L.
Lexington, Massachusetts: Lexington Books, 1974.
The author discusses concepts of industrial development as well as forces which determine elements of the industrial development process. Describes factors affecting the location of industry and the general theory of location. Concludes by discussing the industrial development process via organization of industrial development programs, outlining "how-to" plan and describing some tools to measure effects of industrial development.

374
AN ECONOMIC-ENVIRONMENTAL MODEL: A TECHNIQUE FOR ANALYZING ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL TRADE-OFFS IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Hunker, Henry L. and Richard M. Davis
American Industrial Development Council Journal 10(4): 7-30, 1975.
Develops a model comprised of two submodels: Regional input-output model incorporates economic and environmental consequences of locating an industry in a region. Regional site evaluation model is built around an inter-industry matrix, natural resource matrix, and pollution emission output matrix. Site evaluation model evaluates economic and environmental suitability of alternative industrial sites. Authors conclude that model works well and is an effective tool for analyzing the economic-environmental trade-offs in industrial development.

375
A MODEL OF BUSINESS FIRM GROWTH
Ijiri, Y. and H.A. Simon
Econometrica 35(2): 348-355. April 1967.
Devises a model for deriving skew distributions of business firm sizes from the assumption of Gibrat's Law. The growth of the firm is comprised of an industry-wide component and an individual component. Applies model to recent growth of large American firms.

376
THE FIFTY LEGISLATIVE CLIMATES: WHAT A DIFFERENCE A DECADE MAKES
Industrial Development
Industrial Development 144(6): 10-19. 1975.

377
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TRAINING PROGRAMS, PART I
Industrial Development Division
Atlanta: Georgia Institute of Technology. 1969.
This is Part I of a four-part training program in total community development. This training guide describes economic growth potential analysis. Some "lessons" discussed are: (1) regional economic development; (2) human resources in regional development; (3) manpower resources analysis; (4) analysis of natural resources; and (5) analysis of general economy. The lessons in this publication are designed to instruct laymen in the area of economic growth analysis.

378
AREA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT: A GUIDE TO LOCAL COMMUNITY ACTION
Industrial Development Division

St. Paul: Minnesota Department of Economic Development. (undated).
This guide to industrial development is designed to be of assistance both to communities newly involved with industrial development and to those with a more sophisticated background in dealing with complex problems of rural development and industrial growth.

379
BENEFITS AND BURDENS OF RURAL AMERICA
Iowa State University Center for Agricultural and Economic Development
Ames: Iowa State University Press. 1970.
A collection of essays covering a wide array of problems in rural areas, with suggested government policy actions and local courses of action.

380
A COMPARATIVE REVIEW OF SOME FIRM GROWTH MODELS
Irwin, G.D.
Agricultural Economic Research 20(3): 82-100. July 1968.

381
LOCATION AND SPACE-ECONOMY
Isard, W.
Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press. 195[illegible].
Book discusses and devises a general industrial location theory utilizing exposition on market areas, land use, trade and economic structure theories in the formulation of a location theory as it relates to space-economy.

382
MUNICIPAL COSTS AND REVENUES RESULTING FROM COMMUNITY GROWTH
Isard, Walter and Robert Coughlin
Wellesley, Massachusetts: Chandler Davis Publishing Company. 1957.

383
METHODS OF REGIONAL ANALYSIS
Isard, Walter
New York: Wiley and Sons, Inc. 1960.

384
TECHNIQUES FOR ESTIMATING LOCAL AND REGIONAL MULTIPLIER EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN THE LEVEL OF MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMS
Isard, Walter and Stanislaw Czamanski
Philadelphia World Friends Research Center, Inc., Peace Research Papers 3. 1965.

385
GENERAL THEORY
Isard, Walter
Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press. 1969.
The volume develops a theory which utilizes inter-disciplinary measures to construct a generalized framework for decision-making analysis. Includes location problems and location games.

386
INTRODUCTION TO REGIONAL SCIENCE
Isard, Walter
Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1975.
Classic text and reference work.

387
SOCIAL RIGIDITY: INCOME AND OCCUPATIONAL CHOICE IN RURAL PENNSYLVANIA
Iwand, Thomas and Judith Stoyle
Economic and Business Bulletin 22(3): 25-30, 1970.
Suggests that social forces determine the level of education, type of job, and expected income of rural people. Argues that persons may well maximize preferences without ever satisfying market requirements. Recommends development of a policy that assures costs of economic growth are divided with some degree of equity among all members of society.

388
PUBLIC FINANCING OF INDUSTRY IN TENNESSEE
Jackson, Donald W.
Municipal Finance 40(4): 161-164, 1968.
Examines the practice of public financing of industry in 71 cities and 15 counties of Tennessee which issued industrial aid bonds. Lists advantages and disadvantages of bonding and the future of bonding.

389
THE SOCIAL BENEFITS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH
Jacoby, Neil H.
Los Angeles: University of California, Managerial Studies Center, Working Paper 5, 1973.

390
REGIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM: A DEVELOPMENT TOOL
James, C.H., L. Krone, S. Pollack and D.R. Ross
American Industrial Development Council Journal 4(3): 1-18, 1969.
Discusses the need for and use of a regional information system which quantifies the interrelationships of all functions of production, distribution, and consumption behavior in the community.

391
DEVELOPMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT: LEGAL ACTIONS TO FACILITATE INDUSTRIAL SITE SELECTION
Jennings, James M.
American Industrial Development Council Journal 9(3): 23-26, 1974.
The report is a summary of recommendations presented at the American Bar Association in 1974.

392
THE EFFECTS OF THE ANACONDA ALUMINUM COMPANY PLANT ON FLATHEAD COUNTY, MONTANA
Johnson, Maxine C.
Boseman: Montana State University, Bureau of Business and Economic

Research, Regional Study 12. 1960.

393
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OUTSIDE SMSA'S
Jones, J.L. and Howard Ladewig
College Station: Texas A & M University, Extension Service MP-1163. 1974.
A manual giving direction to local officials on how to prepare for and attract industry to prevent resource drain from small rural economies. Topics discussed are community facilities, research and analysis of local economy, the team, financing industrial development industry, industrial sites and building, prospecting for industry, and training in industrial development.

394
INDUSTRIAL PARKS AND THEIR IMPACTS
Jones, J. Leroy
Connecticut Industry 41(1): 30-31. 1963.

395
RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION IN THE OZARKS: A CASE STUDY OF A NEW SHIRT PLANT AT CASSVILLE, ARKANSAS
Jordon, Max F.
USDA, Economic Research Service, Agricultural Economic Report 123. November 1967.
Studies plant funded by two counties' bonds as well as federal funds for water system. Estimated impact area is seven counties. Impact area not politically bounded. Estimates employment multipler and computes only direct jobs, i.e., business and consumer linked jobs created by new plant. No analysis of job shifting or disappearance of previous positions. Non-incremental base study.

396
'NOW' LOOK IN INDUSTRIAL FINANCING
Julian, R.
Industrial Development 139(3): 9-11. 1970.
Describes traditional financing methods: bond issuance, ownership and leaseback, purchase-leaseback, and revenue bonding. Says these methods haven't vanished, but there seems to be a new wave of industrial financing techniques. New techniques reflect the need for lender to be protected against inflation.

397
THE LENDING POLICIES OF BANKS IN NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS AND THE IMPLICATIONS FOR LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Kaatz, J.R. and F.A. Tarpley
Review of Regional Studies 3(2): 39-46. 1972.
Sees capital shortages in rural areas as a major cause of rural poverty. Emphasis is on increasing the amount of capital in rural areas by federal governmental promotion of larger banks in rural areas to ease credit controls, etc. Analyzes the lending policies of banks in Georgia: finds that the percentage of discretionary assets consisting of loans and discounts increases with bank size; also, seasonality and variability in cash flow decreases with bank

size. Concludes that policies which would liberalize branch banking and the stimulation of larger banks would increase the chances for successful economic development.

398
HOW PEOPLE GET POWER: ORGANIZING OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES FOR ACTION
Kahn, Si
New York: McGraw-Hill. 1970.
Analyzes experiences in efforts to organize the poor for self-help and political action mainly through the Office of Economic Opportunity's Community Action Programs. From this, develops a generalization regarding successful strategies which are presumed to have broad applicability.

399
IMPACT OF NEW INDUSTRY ON AN IOWA RURAL COMMUNITY
Kaldor, Donald R., Ward W. Bauder and Marvin W. Trautwein
Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University, Agricultural and Home Economics Experiment Station Special Report 37. 1964.
Analyzes the effects of a "new" industry on local farms, households, and business; focuses on the impact of industry on local farms.

400
THE IMPACT OF NEW OR ADDITIONAL INDUSTRY UPON RURALLY ORIENTED AREAS--A SELECTED ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
Kale, Steven
Lincoln: University of Nebraska-Lincoln Press, Bureau of Business Research Occasional Paper 2. 1973.
A selected bibliography with emphasis on the impact of manufacturing industries on rural areas.

401
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ITS IMPACT ON LOCAL FINANCE
Kee, W.S.
Quarterly Review of Economics and Business 8(3): 19-24. 1968.
Develops a model for evaluating the cost-revenue impact of industrial firms and applies this model to a case study community.

402
A SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL PROSPECT CONTROL
Kelly, James J.
Austin, Texas: Texas Industrial Commission, Community Economic Opportunity Series 4. 1965.
A brief description of the organization and use of a system to control and structure information and records pertaining to industrial prospect contacts. The use of the system will allow industrial developers to be more effective in carrying on prospecting activities.

403
KENTUCKY GUIDEBOOK FOR LOCAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort: Division of Research and Planning, Kentucky Government Printing Office. 1973.

A "text" to help local officials in their effort to attract industry. Publication deals with: local resources necessary for economic development; financing development of needed resources as well as financing the industry; site selection; development and financing; and selecting and "handling" the industrial prospect.

404
INDUSTRIALIZATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Kenyon, David E.
Blacksburg: Virginia Polytechnic and State University, Department of Agricultural Economics, Virginia Agricultural Economics 231: 1-4, 1972.

405
INDUSTRIAL REAL ESTATE
Kinnard, William N. and Stephen D. Messner
Washington, D.C.: Society of Industrial Realtors. 1971.
Covers all phases of the industrial real estate field: site selection, development, marketing, leasing, financing, appraising, industrial parks, zoning, tax factors, management, etc. and expounds on industrial real estate principles and practices.

406
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AS A FORERUNNER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Klemme, R.T.
The Appraisal Journal 18(4): 444-448, 1960.
Says each year 10,000 communities vie for about 350 new industrial installations. States, "No matter how attractive the industrial site may be or how inducing the terms, the community of which it is a part will tip the scales for or against its selection."

407
EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE: A PROFILE
Klein, Deborah P. and Dan S. Whipple
Monthly Labor Review 97(4): 28-32. 1974.
General facts and figures about the agricultural employee; described as older, less educated, male more dominant than nonfarm counterparts. Downward trend in employment has been halted, may begin to increase.

408
DEVELOPMENT OF PROCEDURES FOR QUANTIFYING AND ASSESSING THE ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF RURAL AREAS
Klindt, Thomas
Lexington: Ph.D. Thesis, University of Kentucky. 1971.

409
ECONOMIC INTERRELATIONSHIPS IN A RURAL COMMUNITY IN LOUISIANA: WEST CARROLL PARISH
Klindt, Thomas H. and L.J. Guedry
Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University, Department of Agricultural Economics Report 461. November 1973.
Case study of interrelationships of industry in a rural parish in Louisiana. Estimates total impact on local economy, when a given

sector increases its output by a dollar, in terms of incremental multipliers in output and income. Lists industries which have high or low propensity to consume local inputs. Uses input-output method with some base analysis. Proportion of purchases made locally have a direct bearing on the amount of additional output and income generated.

410
THE IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT OF INCREASING OUTPUT OF INDUSTRIES IN LOUISIANA: AN INTERINDUSTRY ANALYSIS
Klindt, Thomas H. and Kenneth W. Paxton
Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University, Department of Agricultural Economics Report 468. June 1974.
Pertinent information includes: (1) ratio of employment to output for each industry; (2) percentage of each industry's employment that occurs outside large urban areas; and (3) percentage of each industry's employment occurring in each income bracket. Uses input-output analysis and lists interindustry multipliers for major industries in Louisiana; gives employment and output multipliers.

411
ECONOMIC IMPACT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN A RURAL LOUISIANA ECONOMY: WEST CARROLL PARISH
Klindt, Thomas H. and Leo J. Guedry
Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University, Department of Agricultural Economics Report 485. May 1975.
Case study of a rural parish to identify the economic structure of a rural community and establish guidelines for use of procedure. Concludes that agricultural producers sector made a larger percentage of expenditures locally than all other sectors. Uses input-output with incremental multipliers. Concludes that spin-off effects from agricultural production in a rural economy are very significant; effective development and planning must take agricultural production into account when decisions affecting local economy are made.

412
THE EFFECT OF OUTPUT CHANGES ON INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT IN ASSUMPTION PARISH
Klindt, Thomas H., Daniel R. Robertson and L.J. Guedry
Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University, Department of Agricultural Economics Report 486. June 1975.
Input-output study of interindustry relationships in the case study parish. Greater economic benefits can accrue to an area if industries with greater intersectorial relationships (linkages) were developed, i.e. those with the opportunity to purchase locally. Uses income and output multipliers to determine effects of increased expenditures in several sectors of the local economy.

413
RURAL POOR WHO COULD BENEFIT FROM JOB RETRAINING IN THE EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES
Konyha, Marvin E.
USDA, Economic Research Service, Agricultural Economics Report 204.

April 1971.

414
INDUSTRIAL 'DEVELOPMENT POLES' AS INSTRUMENTS OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Korner, H.
Kyklos 20(3): 684-708, 1967.
Theoretical discussion of causes and solutions of unbalanced growth problems. Suggests that present day regional policies cannot solve these problems. Development pole analysis may suggest policy actions designed to equalize development of growth areas.

415
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION
Kotter, H.
International Labor Review 86(1): 1-14, 1962.

416
READINGS IN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION PRACTICE
Kramer, Ralph M. and Harry Specht
Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1975.
A collection of essays dealing with community structure and function, community organizations, community development, social planning, professional change agents, and management of social conflict.

417
LEADERSHIP FOR ACTION IN RURAL COMMUNITIES
Kreitlow, B.W., E.W. Aiton and A.P. Torrence
Danville, Illinois: Interstate Publishers, Inc. 1965.
Discusses the various roles and functions which can be performed by community leaders. The first two sections deal with leadership as it affects community development and principles and practices of leadership.

418
THE OZARKS: HIGHWAYS AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Kuehn, John A. and Jerry G. West
Growth and Change 2(3): 23-28, 1971.
Examines impact of highways on the economy of the Ozarks. Uses rank correlation to show effects of types of road on manufacturing employment. Concludes that highways have not been a crucial factor in economic development within the Ozarks. The highest correlation was in regard to local roads, but that was only a moderate correlation. The results support the idea that highways function only as a permissive factor in regional development.

419
IMPACT OF JOB DEVELOPMENT ON POVERTY IN FOUR DEVELOPING AREAS
Kuehn, John A., Lloyd Bender, Bernal Green and Herbert Hoover
USDA, Economic Research Service, Agricultural Economics Report 225. June 1972.
Effects of job development on four areas. Impact analysis of new jobs on income, wages, and local employment changes in the study areas. Concludes general increase in income and employment occurred

in area, but 22 percent of new jobs were filled by nonresidents.

420
AN INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION SURVEY: A GUIDE FOR YOUR RURAL COMMUNITY'S DEVELOPMENT
Kuennen, Daniel S.
Newark: University of Delaware Cooperative Extension Service, Circular 134. 1973.
A guide which includes procedures for conducting a survey to aid a community in defining goals and in attracting industry that will best satisfy both the community and industry.

421
COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH GROUP PROCESS
Kuennen, Daniel S.
Newark: University of Delaware Cooperative Extension Service, Circular 133. 1973.
Publication deals with more effective community development and rural development through better use of the group process. Develops a "group guide outline" to identify functions and techniques of a group in solving a problem. Sets up a ten-point program to help groups through the basic requirements of problem solving.

422
CURRENT RESEARCH AND PERIODICALS ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT, 1968-1971
Kuennen, Daniel S.
Georgetown: University of Delaware Substation, Cooperative Extension Service. 1973.

423
1973-1974 U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE PUBLICATIONS USEFUL FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Kuennen, Daniel S.
Newark: University of Delaware Press. 1975.
An annotated bibliography of federal publications concerning rural development.

424
COMMUNITY PROJECT IMPACT CHECK LIST
Kuennen, Daniel S.
Newark: University of Delaware, Cooperative Extension Service, Rural Development Program Aid 2. 1975.
Provides several "checklists" and explanations to help local officials and community development committee members to understand the avenues which can be explored to bring about effective development with the least amount of time and cost.

425
RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING: SYSTEMS ANALYSIS AND WORKING METHOD
Kulp, Earl M.
New York: Frederick Praeger Publishers. 1970.
Author discusses basic problems in rural areas and some of the concepts useful in attacking those problems. Looks at development as a process. Develops a systems approach to rural planning. The

book consists of 26 chapters covering some 150 topics over 650 pages. The major emphasis is placed on foreign rural development citing four case studies in Southeast Asia. While the approach may be useful, specific content would require adaptation to local conditions in rural U.S.

426
FACTORS AFFECTING CHANGES IN INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Kutscher, R.E. and E.E. Jacobs
Monthly Labor Review 90(4): 6-12. 1967.
Study examines relative importance of three factors which influence changes in industry employment. Concludes that level of employment is due to overall economic conditions, but distribution of industry's employment is related to employment-output relationships.

427
FACTORS GOVERNING INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN SMALL TOWNS OF WESTERN KANSAS
Lacy, Jack
Topeka: Kansas Press, Kansas Department of Economic Development. 1968.
Study focuses on what cities of western Kansas are doing to attract industry and what industries already located in western Kansas looked for when they chose a city for location.

428
EXOGENOUS CHECKS ON SOUTHERN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Laird, William E.
The South Atlantic Quarterly 65(4): 491-508. Autumn 1966.
States that several economic factors and conditions combined with traditions and social rigidities have caused the material backwardness of the South. Study looks at some exogenous factors: (1) monetary disturbances, (2) tariffs, (3) monopoly factors, (4) minimum wage legislation, (5) education, and (6) regional income differentials.

429
NEGLECTED ASPECTS OF INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDY
Laird, William E. and James R. Rinehart
Land Economics 43(1): 25-31. 1967.
The wise use of local subsidies can alleviate unemployment and underemployment more rapidly than can unassisted market processes, and can realize net gains in employment and income.

430
THE URBAN BASE MULTIPLIER: AN EVALUATION OF THE STATE OF THE ART
Lane, Theodore
Land Economics 42(3): 339-347. 1966.
Differences in elasticities of factor supply curves determine the response of an area to an autonomous change in the level of aggregate demand. The future success of base analyses will depend upon the ability to accurately determine this impact.

431
REALISTIC POLICIES FOR CREATING JOBS AND INCOME IN RURAL AMERICA
Lanham, W.J.
Clemson: Clemson University, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology. 1972.

432
CAN OUR SMALL TOWN SURVIVE?
Larson, Gustov E.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Area Development, U.S. Government Printing Office. 1960.

433
INDUCEMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT OFFSET GROWTH DISINCENTIVES
Leak, Robert E.
Industrial Development 142(6): 23-24. 1973.
Examines various regions in the U.S.; suggests that efficient inducements can offset other factors which may hinder industrial development of particular areas.

434
WHAT MAKES AN IDEAL COMMUNITY?
Lecheler, Anton
Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, Department of Rural Sociology. 1962.

435
APPRAISAL OF POTENTIAL INDUSTRIAL PARK SITES
Lee, V. Wilson, W.E. Wilson and P.K. Cornelison
Auburn: Auburn University Press, Alabama Cooperative Extension Service. Unnumbered report. 1975.
Suggests that a developed site is much more conducive to attracting industry than an undeveloped site. Cites a recent study that declares 15,000 to 20,000 acres a year may be needed to accommodate nonmetro industry. Low land costs in rural areas will attract industries which require large amounts of land. Presents a checklist of requirements of a good site.

436
A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE ROLE OF "COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS" IN THE TRANSFORMATION OF UNDER-DEVELOPED AREAS
Lee, Young J.
Lexington: M.A. Thesis, University of Kentucky. 1958.

437
LOCAL IMPACTS OF ENERGY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN THE NORTHERN GREAT PLAINS
Leholm,Arlen G.
Fargo: North Dakota State University, Prepared for Northern Great Plains Resources Program. 1974.

438
VON THUNEN'S THEORY OF DISTRIBUTION AND THE ADVENT OF MARGINAL ANALYSIS

Leigh, Arthur H.
Journal of Political Economy 54: 481-502. 1946.

439
PROJECTING PUBLIC SECTOR EFFECTS OF A NEW INDUSTRY IN A RURAL AREA
Leistritz, F. Larry, Arlen G. Leholm and Thor A. Hertsgaard
Paper presented at the American Agricultural Economics Association Annual Meeting. August 10-13, 1975.
Believes all costs and revenues associated with fiscal effects of industrial development on local government have not been analyzed. Often ignored items are taxes paid by workers, and secondary effects of industrialization. Uses input-output model and cost-revenue simulators. Divides model into revenue and cost sub-models; traces the impact of the new industry through the second and third round of activity. Model applied to a coal gasification plant in western North Dakota. State government had a net gain; local government had a gain only after year 27 of the 30-year span.

440
CYCLICAL CHANGES IN FACTORS AFFECTING INDUSTRIAL LOCATION
Lever, William F.
Land Economics 49(2): 218-221. 1973.
Suggests that the business cycle strongly influences locational decisions of industry. This should be recognized in researching industrial location.

441
TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE AND THE COMMUNITY
Levitan, S.A. and Harold L. Sheppard
New York: Adjusting to Technological Change, Gerald G. Sommers, Edward L. Cushman and Nat Weinburg, Eds., Harper and Row Publishers: 159-189. 1963.
Discusses the trends after WW II which have resulted in depressed rural areas such as Appalachia. Authors suggest the answer lies in national full employment, continued national economic growth, and sound area redevelopment programs to retain available labor force in depressed areas. Area redevelopment programs can take the form of inducements to industry, community development corporations, and state and federal aid.

442
A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION PUBLICATIONS
Lewis, Jerry L. and Martha Ann Deadmore
Atlanta: Georgia Institute of Technology Press, Industrial Development Division. 1971.
A bibliography of materials relating to industrial development by industrial development divisions.

443
THE PRODUCTIVITY OF RURAL WORKERS ON INDUSTRIAL JOBS
Lewis, Robert W.
Lawrence: University of Kansas Press, Center for Research in Business. 1961.
A study intended to provide business managers with information relating to the overall value of "former farmers" as compared to

those with urban backgrounds and previous industrial experiences. Comparisons based on surveys of three firms' records.

444
LOCATION BY GUESSWORK
Lind, H.G.
Journal of Transport Economics and Policy 1(2): 1967.

445
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF STATE DIRECTED RESEARCH FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 1969-1975
Lind, Marvin B. and Paul R. Mueller
Washington, D.C.: Economic Development Administration and National Association of State Development Agencies, U.S. Government Printing Office. 1976.

446
FISHING FOR AN INDUSTRIAL PLANT
Lindow, Howard G.
Industrial Development 139(1): 21. 1970.
Article lists some steps to be taken if an industry is desired in a community. Also lists the items which make a community attractive.

447
AIR AND WATER POLLUTION: DOES IT LIMIT INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION?
Liston, Linda
Industrial Development 136(4): 14-20. 1967.
Article points out that the cost of pollution abatement equipment and the cost of air and water pollution research are very high. However, the article makes no attempt to assess what the increasing costs of pollution research or abatement will do to the expansion plans of industry. Article also lists state incentives for compliance with statewide controls on air and water pollution.

448
MEASUREMENT OF LEAKAGE BY THE USE OF AN INPUT-OUTPUT MODEL
Little, Charles H. and Gerald A. Doeksen
American Journal of Agricultural Economics 50(4): 921-934. 1968.
Considers the quantification of leakages which reduce the employment and income multipliers. Leakages can be derived from an input-output model by finding the distribution of imports throughout the economy. This enables estimation of impact of substitution. Applies this theory to a study in Oklahoma. Develops multipliers and leakages for each major industry. Manufacturing had the greatest leakage (.58); net effect was 2.93 multiplier. Includes computation of leakage coefficients (leakage as a percentage of total output) for all industries.

449
ECONOMIC BASE AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURE GROWTH: QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE MEASURES
Liu, Ben-Chieh
Land Economics 50(3):297-301. August 1974.

Establishes a model to identify economies which have the greatest growth potential by use of both economic base and comparative economic structure approaches. Methodology can be used as first step in location analyses, trade area delineations or resource allocation policies.

450
THE IMPACT OF NEW INDUSTRY ON FISCAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF SUBURBAN COMMUNITIES
Loewenstein, Louis K.
National Tax Journal 17(2): 191-199. 1964.

451
WHAT MAKES DESIRABLE INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY
Loewenstein, Louis K. and David Bradwell
The Appraisal Journal 34(2): 263-267. 1966.
Lists traditional locational factors. Surveys industries in San Francisco area to find out what industry wants. Although the results of what the industries which located in San Francisco thought to be of little or great importance reflects the urban location, the study suggests possible factor of importance in small communities. There is still a need for small communities to find out exactly what industry wants and the relative importance of these factors in small community context.

452
INDUSTRIALIZATION AND THE STRATIFICATION OF CITIES IN SUBURBAN REGIONS
Logan, John R.
American Journal of Sociology 82(2): 333-355. 1976.

453
LOCATIONAL DECISIONS IN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS IN WISCONSIN
Logan, M.I.
Land Economics 46(3): 325-328. 1970.
Surveys 271 new industries in Wisconsin concerning locational factors; applies regression to 508 new industries to analyze locational decisions. Results suggest access to markets, labor availability and skill are important.

454
RURAL LABOR AS AN ATTRACTION FOR INDUSTRY
Lonsdale, Richard E.
American Industrial Development Council Journal 4(4): 11-17. 1969.
Analyzes the attractive situation which rural areas offer for industries which require large amounts of labor. Also includes a discussion of the disadvantages of rural location due to lack of job training and/or basic education in the rural labor supply.

455
RURAL-URBAN LOCATION PREFERENCES OF SOUTHERN MANUFACTURERS
Lonsdale, R.E. and C.E. Browning
Annals of the Association of American Geographers 61: 255-268. 1971.

1.0
1.1
1.25
1.4
1.6
2.8
2.5
3.2
2.2
3.6
2.0
4.0
1.8
MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS 1963-A

Locational problems for industry in the rural South were analyzed by a mail survey of manufacturing plants in the southern U.S. Industry in the South shows a progressive tendency to locate in rural areas, as do new industries coming in from the North.

456
THE ECONOMICS OF LOCATION
Losch, August
New York: Wiley and Sons, Inc. 1967.
A theoretical economic model on location has formed a major theoretical foundation for present day thought on industrial location.

457
REDUCING UNEMPLOYMENT IN DEPRESSED AREAS
Lubin, Isador
American Economic Association, Papers and Proceedings of the 73rd Annual Meeting, American Economic Review 50(2): 162-170. May 1960.
Author believes federal assistance to be the answer in solving problems of chronic unemployment. Federal assistance was designed to induce industries to locate in these areas. Success of federal programs depends on local governmental contribution.

458
RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION: THE IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALIZATION ON TWO RURAL COMMUNITIES IN WESTERN IRELAND
Lucey, Denis T. and Donald R. Kaldor
London: Geoffery Chapman. 1969.

459
EMPLOYMENT IMPACTS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF BOX ELDER COUNTY, UTAH FROM 1950 TO 1966
McArthur, J.W. and Robert Coppedge
Utah Economic and Business Review 29(2): 1-6,9,10. 1969.
Authors attempt to assess full impact of new defense-related industries. Employment data is stratified into residents, out-commuters and in-commuters to help determine commuting patterns; a multiplier of 1.67 is smaller than was anticipated. Concludes that the impact of industry is influenced by type of industry and type of economy in location area.

460
A METHOD FOR FORECASTING REGIONAL INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT LEVELS
McCormick, W.W. and C.M. Franks
Western Economic Journal 5(3): 235-256. 1967.
Evolves a method which provides a more rigorous analytical framework, utilizing historical and time series data to project industry and employment levels. Model eliminates many of the "over-simplified" assumptions of other forecasting techniques and uses some of the nonlinear trends known to be in existence in the real economy.

461
A FRAMEWORK FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT
McDermott, J.K.

Journal of Farm Economics 42: 567-575. August 1970.
Establishes a framework for rural development with major impetus, direction, and control being exercised by local governments and people. Lists procedures for forming "effective" committees and the decisions to be made in activating committees. Concludes that the bulk of the stimulus for development must come from local residents' own volition.

462
ON THE SOUTH'S RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
McDonald, Stephen L.
Southern Economic Journal 28(1): 30-40. 1961.
Suggests the South's recent economic development is due to population shifts and industrialization. Analyzes per capita income growth (40-60 percent) in the South and lists some factors basic to this growth. Migration plays a large role; industrialization is a major causal factor of increased migration. Industrialization occurred because of the South's resources and labor. Concludes that because the South still has substantial amounts of underutilized labor, the entire nation would benefit by a national policy to facilitate relocation of industry to the South.

463
RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION IN THE SOUTHEAST COASTAL PLAIN: CASE STUDY OF A NEW BRICK FACTORY IN SUMMERVILLE, S.C.
McElvern, Jackson
USDA, Economic Research Service, Agricultural Economic Report 189. 1970.
Computed employment multiplier of new industry using marginal base technique. Considers one plant and its effects on a multi-county area. Job shifting and former positions which were not refilled not taken into account in analysis.

464
LOCATIONAL ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF KENTUCKY
McGee, L. Randolph and Robert G. Turner
Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, Office of Business Development and Government Services. 1972.

465
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE VANCOUVER AREA
McGovern, P.D.
Economic Geography 37(3): 189-206. 1961.
Analyzes the Vancouver economy, its attractiveness to industry in terms of transport costs, land costs, availability of materials, availability of power, labor costs, local markets. Develops an input-output matrix which identifies strengths and weaknesses of the Vancouver economy as well as highlighting the growth potential of the area.

466
SIZE DISTRIBUTION IN INDUSTRY AND GROWTH OF THE FIRM
McGuire, J.N. and S.H. Archer
Quarterly Review of Economics and Business 5(4): 21-32. 1965.

467
TAXATION, SUBSTITUTION, AND INDUSTRIAL LOCATION
McLure, C.E., Jr.
Journal of Political Economy 78: 112-132. January 1970.
Develops a model which analyzes the locational impact of tax policy by looking at capital flows induced by interstate taxing differentials. Taxation of any but immobile factors repels mobile factors. Capital inflows tend to raise the wage of laborers in the state.

468
WHY MANUFACTURERS CHOOSE PLANT LOCATIONS VS. DETERMINANTS OF PLANT LOCATIONS
McMillan, T.E.
Land Economics 41(3): 239-246. 1965.
Results of surveys show that the best policy for a community to follow is not speculation or excessive service and/or facilities, but a continuous sound program of financial control, continuous planning, and a constructive community attitude conducive to a good business climate.

469
INDUSTRIALIZATION IN RURAL AREAS
Mace, A.T.
American Industrial Development Council Journal 1(2): 17-20. 1966.
Cites federal policies designed to promote industrialization of rural America as well as the integration of these policies with those aimed at urban and suburban areas.

470
SOCIAL CHANGE AND PUBLIC POLICY IN RURAL AMERICA: DATA AND RESEARCH NEEDS FOR THE 1970'S
Madden, J. Patrick
American Journal of Agricultural Economics 52(2): 308-313. 1970.
Lists six major trends which are dissolving the cultural dichotomy between rural and urban peoples. Lists research and data problem areas. Concludes that most failures of social reform programs are the result of poor communication and failure to take into account the culture of the area. Stresses the importance of an awareness of sociocultural attributes of the area. Discusses avoidance of "pitfalls" when preparing rural development policies.

471
TOWARD A RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY
Maddox, James Gray
Washington, D.C.: National Planning Association, 1973.

472
THE USE AND ABUSE OF TAX-FREE MUNICIPAL INDUSTRIAL BONDS
Magee, Frank L.
Commercial and Financial Chronicle 200(6432): 15, 44-46. 1964.

473
POPULATION GROWTH, EMPLOYMENT PATTERN AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT

Maitra, P.
Economic Affairs 13: 1968.

474
REGIONAL GROWTH MODELS FOR RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT
Maki, Wilbur R. and Yien-I Tu
Regional Science Association Papers 9: 235-244. 1962.
Authors identify and analyze several regional growth models for use by development agencies working for and with rural areas and requirements with respect to data. Suggests allocation models using linear programming. Uses input-output, linkages concepts.

475
INFRASTRUCTURE IN RURAL AREAS
Maki, Wilbur R.
Washington, D.C.: In Rural Poverty in the United States, President's Commission on Rural Poverty, U.S. Government Printing Office: 86-109. 1968.

476
COMMUNITY PREPARATION FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN ARIZONA--POWER STRUCTURE ANALYSIS
Mangin, Frank
Norman: University of Oklahoma, Industrial Development Institute, Thesis Manuscript. 1973.
Author states that effective development hinges on local power structure as well as on economic factors. Thesis is that not all communities desire or are capable of growth. Supports this with observed attitudinal patterns in 29 Arizona communities.

477
THE OPPORTUNITY COST OF PUBLIC INVESTMENT
Marglin, Stephen
Quarterly Journal of Economics 77(2): 274-289. 1963.
Presents three models which express opportunity costs as a function of displacement, reinvestment, and yield rates under varying assumptions. Concludes that optimal rates of investment and interest are those for which marginal productivity of investment is equal to marginal social time preference.

478
SECONDARY BENEFITS, EXTERNAL ECONOMIES AND JUSTIFICATION OF PUBLIC INVESTMENT
Margolis, J.
Review of Economics and Statistics 39(3): 284-291. 1957.

479
KEYSER INDUSTRIAL PARK
Markey, Lowell
Appalachia 7: 13-22. August-September 1973.
Details a small town's efforts to attract industry and the costs incurred.

480
THE LOCATION OF SERVICE TOWNS: AN APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF CENTRAL PLACE SYSTEMS

Marshall, John U.
Toronto: University of Toronto Press. 1969.

481
RELEVANT ALTERNATIVES IN RESOLVING THE RURAL POVERTY PROBLEM
Martin, Lee R.
Journal of Farm Economics 46: 418-428. 1964.
States that availability of alternatives is sufficient to allow solutions to the rural poverty problem. However, the lack of knowledge about solutions prevents effective utilization. Lists some of the alternatives as well as ways of making knowledge more readily available and useable. Author discusses federal programs to help rural areas attract and/or maintain an employment base. Relates location theory to rural areas; maintains that human and community capital could be locational factors.

482
REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT MULTIPLIER: A NEW APPROACH
Mathur, Vijay K. and Harvey S. Rosen
Land Economics 50(1): 93-97. February 1974.
Concludes that the location quotient method of determining the multiplier is highly inaccurate and usually underestimates the multiplier. Sets up a system of equations to derive the new multiplier. This model retains the peculiar characteristics of the individual region.

483
THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIALLY DIFFERENTIATED IMMIGRATION RATES FOR THE SOUTHEAST, 1960-1970.
Matson, Roger A., Charles E. Trott and Wesley G. Smith
Review of Regional Studies 4(Supplement): 8-17. 1974.
Paper deals with the industrial characteristics of workers migrating to the southeast 1960-1970. Data based on continuous work history sample. Develops migration rates for every two-digit SIC Code. Hiring rates for migrants who changed industries indicate a responsiveness to earning differential. Suggests that studies of interindustry and interregional mobility use earnings variables specific to the class of industrial migrant with which they are concerned.

484
PLANT LOCATION AND COMMUNITY CHANGES
Merrill, Kenneth E. and David L. Ryther
Lawrence: University of Kansas, Center for Research in Business. 1961.
Impact study concludes that extra burden on community services may outweigh the benefits from new employment.

485
THE ELEMENTS OF INPUT-OUTPUT ANALYSIS
Miernyk, William H.
New York: Random House. 1965.
A theoretical approach to the uses of input-output analysis.

486
LOCAL LABOR MARKET EFFECTS OF NEW PLANT LOCATIONS
Miernyk, William H.
Cambridge, Massachusetts: Essays in Regional Economics, John Kain and John Myers, Eds., Harvard University Press: 1971.
Suggests the benefits of industrialization in rural areas may be negative for many rural unemployed. Cites employer hiring standards and increased mobility of skilled workers as reasons for poor employment effects.

487
MANAGING RURAL CHANGE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTHEAST
Mikes, Richard and Douglas Braithwaite, Editors
Athens: University of Georgia Press, Rural Development Center. 1973.
A collection of essays and studies examining causes and effects of rural industrialization. Includes papers on economic forces affecting movement to rural areas, determinants of industrial location, industry and community problems after a new plant is located, impact of a new industry on labor supply in the community, and approaches to development in rural areas.

488
THE MIGRATION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS TO AND FROM METROPOLITAN AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES
Miller, A.R.
Journal of American Statistical Association 62(32): December 1967.
Utilizing 1960 data, the study found that areas which gain employed persons through migration tend to lose a proportionate amount the same way. These findings suggest that the costs of economic change and economic growth in terms of the amount of gross mobility required to produce a relatively small net change are very considerable. Consequently, omitting a study of migration patterns may give erroneous results.

489
PUBLIC INVESTMENT AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Miller, Duncan R.
Lexington: M.A. Thesis, University of Kentucky. 1970.

490
A GEOGRAPHY OF INDUSTRIAL LOCATION
Miller, E. Willard
Dubuque: Brown Company Publishers. 1970.
Location theory with analysis of location patterns of some major industries in the U.S.

491
IS OUT-MIGRATION AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC CONDITIONS?
Miller, Edward
Review of Regional Studies 3(1): 79-80. 1972.
Those living outside state of birth are three times more likely to migrate as those still within state of birth. Previous mobility

facilitates future mobility. Concludes that approach must take into account propensity to migrate as well as economic conditions. Suggests that rate of employment growth is most important determinant of out-migration; when employment growth was taken into account, the apparent influence of wage level on migration was reduced.

492
INDUSTRIAL GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES FOR SMALL COMMUNITIES
Miller, Paul W.
Atlanta Economic Review 27(23): 2-5. 1967.
A general discussion of how to organize for industrial development; what firms look for in a location; and which variables are playing increasingly important roles. Suggests that human resources, education, and local agriculture are variables which should be emphasized to stress long-term economic and community development. Author states that these are main industrial opportunities, if a community is to secure new industry.

493
APPROACHES TO UNIVERSITY EXTENSION WORK WITH THE RURAL DISADVANTAGED: DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS OF A PILOT EFFORT
Miller, Robert W.
Morgantown: University of West Virginia Press, Office of Research and Development Bulletin Series 72(3-3). 1972.
Analyzes a five-year pilot project in West Virginia designed to develop new and modified extension programs aimed at providing educational experiences for rural, low income, nonfarm families.

494
LOCAL SUBSIDIES TO INDUSTRY
Moes, John
Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. 1962.
The book discusses the theoretical basis for local subsidization of industry. Chapters describe some approaches taken toward subsidization, the legal implications of subsidies, alternative uses of funds for subsidies, history and survey of efforts to influence industrial location, a model for competitive subsidization, the effects of this competition, and the use of the multiplier theory to describe effects. Basic premise is that wage rigidity downward has put many communities in a bad economic postition which can be offset by subsidization of industry. One of the original publications upon which most theory and research on subsidization of industry has been built.

495
THE SUBSIDIZATION OF INDUSTRY BY LOCAL COMMUNITIES
Moes, J.E.
Southern Economic Journal 28(2): 187-193. 1961.
States that unemployment and underemployment are due to wage rigidities. Subsidization of industry by local communities is one way to alleviate or minimize the effects of wage rigidities and promote more efficient resource allocation. This would also increase national income. Considers only revenue generation by industries as

a result of subsidization.

496
LOCAL SUBSIDIES FOR INDUSTRY: REPLY
Moes, John E.
Southern Economic Journal 29(2): 119-126. October 1962.
Challenges Goffman's criticisms.

497
THE CITY AS A GROWTH MACHINE: TOWARD A POLITICAL ECONOMY OF PLACE
Molotch, Harvey
American Journal of Sociology 82(2): 309-332. 1976.
An elite is seen to profit through the increasing intensification of the land use of the area in which its members hold a common interest. Governmental authority at the local and nonlocal levels is utilized to assist in achieving this growth at the expense of competing localities. The relevance of growth to the interests of various social groups is examined, particularly with reference to the issue of unemployment.

498
THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION IN ATTRACTING INDUSTRY
Montello, Paul
Industrial Development 138(1): 23. 1969.
Says only 2.5 percent of the 14,000 agencies seeking industry for communities will be successful. A survey was taken of 105 major corporations in Nebraska, who were asked to weigh criteria for site location, depending on type of activity. In research industries, agglomeration economies were ranked highest; a high labor force education was the second most important locational criterion. As the type of work done in a firm became more manually oriented, the value of education dropped, while the value of transportation and access to markets increased.

499
A GROSS REGIONAL PRODUCT APPROACH TO REGIONAL MODEL BUILDING
Moody, H.T. and F.W. Puffer
Western Economic Journal 7(4): 391-402. 1969.
Establishes an 18-equation model which utilizes data from southern California. A modified economic base model to account for aggregate demand, gross regional product, income, etc. Concludes model is an improvement over others because it provides insights into the effects of characteristics of the regional economy.

500
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND RURAL TRANSITION
Moore, Carl C.
Alabama Business 37(11): 1-3, 5-6. 1967.

501
INDUSTRIALIZATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE
Moore, Wilbert E. and Bert Hoselitz
France: UNESCO, Industrialization and Society: 299-372. 1963.

502
THE IMPACT OF INDUSTRY
Moore, Wilbert E.
Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall. 1965.

503
AN ANALYSIS OF STATE AND LOCAL INDUSTRIAL TAX EXEMPTION PROGRAMS
Morgan, William E. and Merlin M. Hackbart
Southern Economic Journal 41(2): 200-205. October 1974.
Cost-benefit analysis of tax exemption programs in seven states. Indicates tax exemption policies can be efficient if the share of value-added is not less than 50 percent, even if induced investment as a proportion of total tax exempt investment is low. Regional competition in industrial tax exemption programs will reduce the advantages to particular communities.

504
AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES OF PEOPLE LIVING IN LOW INCOME AREAS
Morse, George W.
West Lafayette: M.S. Thesis, Purdue University. 1971.

505
THE POTENTIALS OF COMPETITIVE SUBSIDIZATION
Morss, Elliott R.
Land Economics 42(2): 161-169. 1966.

506
LOCATION DECISIONS OF MANUFACTURERS
Mueller, Eva and James N. Morgan
American Economic Review 52(2): 204-217. May 1962.
An area can improve its chances of attracting new firms by having suitable plant sites available and by providing the firm with information on local conditions and resources.

507
AN INPUT-OUTPUT MODEL OF THE LOWER RIO GRANDE REGION OF TEXAS
Murrel, Joe E.
Austin, Texas: Office of the Governor, Division of Planning Coordination. 1972.

508
MIGRATION: CHICKEN OR EGG?
Muth, R.F.
Southern Economic Journal 37(3): 295-306. 1971.
Cites reasons for migration: it tends to be influenced by the growth of employment or lack of it, as well as by income differentials. Migration exerts a substantial influence on economic growth.

509
BUILDING THE FOUNDATIONS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Nebraska Department of Economic Development
Lincoln, Nebraska: 1974.
A "workbook" on the many facets of industrial development. The

publication deals with deciding whether to undertake industrial development, preparation for attracting industry, working with industrial prospects, helping the industry get started. Within these broad categories are topics such as financing, establishing an industrial development organization, worksheets to aid in "walking" through the process. The publication is extremely comprehensive and is a good tool for use by lay people at community level.

510
SYSTEMS PLANNING OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN EASTERN OKLAHOMA
Nelson, James and Luther Tweeten
American Journal of Agricultural Economics 57(3): 480-489, August 1975.
Simulation of economic development in a seven-county area in the Eastern Oklahoma Development District. Evaluates several development strategies for a simulated 15-year period based on two criteria: (1) poverty amelioration; and (2) efficiency in generating income in study area. Concludes that public assistance and job development programs are necessary components of successful development strategies. However, alone, neither of these activities is adequate to alleviate poverty efficiently.

511
MAJOR DETERMINANTS OF LOCATION PATTERNS
Neutze, G.M.
Land Economics 43(2): 227-232, 1967.
Theoretical approach to evaluating major determinants of plant location. Lists four major determinants: transport costs, scale economies, natural resources, and demand patterns.

512
THE USE OF PUBLIC FUNDS OR CREDIT IN INDUSTRIAL LOCATION
New York State Department of Commerce
Albany, New York: Research Bulletin No. 6, 1963.

513
HUMAN RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE UPPER EAST TENNESSEE VALLEY: 1900-1950
Nicholls, William H.
Quarterly Journal of Economics 71(2): 289-316, 1957.
A study of population and industrial changes in 20 counties of the Upper East Tennessee Valley. Concludes that once a county has established a significant industrial base, it can raise the quality of human resources. Nonindustrialized counties had high fertility rates, lacked finances for education, and continued to supply labor for the industrial centers, while retaining a stock of poorly developed human resources themselves.

514
INDUSTRIALIZATION, FACTOR MARKETS AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
Nicholls, William H.
Cambridge, Massachusetts: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Regional Development and Planning, 1964.

515
LOCATION CONDITIONS, FACTORS AND DECISIONS;AN EVALUATION OF SELECTED LOCATICN SURVEYS
Nishoika, Hisao and Gunter Krumme
Land Economics 49(2): 195-205. 1973.
Authors examine locational surveys in U.S. and Japan to disclose some of the biases which tend to affect validity of results.

516
RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION: PROSPECTS FOR RESOLVING RURAL INCOME PROBLEMS IN THE COASTAL PLAINS
Nixon, John and Harry Thompson
Atlanta Economic Review 6(11): 13-14. 1970.
Authors propose that increased industry would affect coastal area within three basic contexts: (1) labor demand; (2) capital availability; and (3) institutional structures. They suggest more jobs for unskilled and semi-skilled laborers, increased capital from government loan incentive programs, and an improved institutional infrastructure. However, the authors feel this is not likely to occur because the region does not possess a sufficient population level, financial resources, or economic base.

517
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: IS THIS THE SOLUTION FOR RURAL POVERTY?
Nixon, John W.
American Journal of Agricultural Economics 52(5): 746. 1970.
Says that increased investment in overhead capital, even without economic development, would do much to reduce poverty. Recommends a combination of both as solution.

518
COMMUNITY RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT: A PRELIMINARY BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EXTENSION-RELATED MATERIAL IN THE NORTHEAST
Northeast Regional Center for Rural Development
Ithaca: Cornell University Press, Northeast Regional Center for Rural Development Publication 2. 1973.
A bibliography of extension material, by state, in the New England area, with some references to input-output and industrial development promotion.

519
EVALUATING IMPACTS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH PROPOSALS: AN ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK FOR USE WITH COMMUNITY DECISION-MAKERS
Northeast Regional Center for Rural Development
Ithaca: Cornell University Press, Northeast Regional Center for Rural Development Publication 8. 1975.
A collection of papers derived from a workshop on growth and its measurements, and some case studies of growth.

520
REGIONAL ECONOMICS
Nourse, Hugh O.
New York: McGraw-Hill. 1968.

Chapter 2 provides theoretical model on locational choice of individual producer.

521
FACTORS AFFECTING PLANT LOCATION BY TYPE OF INDUSTRY AND COMMUNITY SIZE IN OKLAHOMA
Oehrtman, Robert L., Gerald A. Doeksen and Dan Childs
Stillwater: Oklahoma State University Press, Agricultural Experiment Station Article J-3033, 1973.
Study develops a plant location model which explains factors associated with plant location, by community size and industrial mix in Oklahoma from 1963-71. Multiple regression used to explain observed variations in employment change. Concludes that industrial inducements, wage and labor variables, community variables and property tax are nonsignificant. Variables found to be significant are proximity to a potential market, availability of labor and transportation facilities.

522
RURAL COMMUNITY ACTION THROUGH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D.C.: Executive Office of the President, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969.
Purpose of report is to suggest some of the ways community action agencies can aid the 16 million poor people in rural America. Methods include: self-help via self-employment; attraction of business and industry; and increased local manpower availability through training and/or education. Report serves to establish guidelines and patterns for community action agencies.

523
FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT
Office of Information
Washington, D.C.: USDA, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1966.
A brochure designed to explain various federal programs which facilitate community advancement.

524
THE EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION ON A RURAL COUNTY: COMPARISON OF SOCIAL CHANGE IN MONROE AND NOBLE COUNTIES OF OHIO
Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center
Wooster: Ohio University Press, May 1968.

525
AN APPLICATION OF FACTOR ANALYSIS TO REGIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH
Olsen, Bernard M. and Gerald Garb
Journal of Regional Science 6(1): 51-56, 1965.
Compares the "South" to the "Standard Area" to see if regional growth can be demonstrated in patterns of relationship between the 49 variables of economic growth. Purpose is to show the applicability of factor analysis in determining possibilities for economic development.

526
MIGRANT RESPONSE TO INDUSTRIALIZATION IN FOUR RURAL AREAS, 1965-1970
Olsen, Duane A. and John A. Kuehn
USDA, Economic Research Service, Agricultural Economic Report 270. 1974.
Study of four multi-county areas in Arizona, Mississippi, Central Ozarks, and Arkansas. Found that 78 percent of jobs created by industrial growth were filled by the local residents; 22 percent were filled by in-migrants, despite high unemployment rate. Concludes that rural industrialization programs are likely to experience some leakage of jobs to in-migrants. However, because in-migrants are younger and better educated, this may have salutory indirect effects on declining rural areas. Also, new jobs have slowed the exodus of the young.

527
THE LOCATION OF MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN BEA ECONOMIC AREA: A REGRESSION ANALYSIS USING 1950, 1960 AND 1970 DATA
Olsen, R.J., L.G. Bray and G.W. Westerly
Paper Presented at the Southern Regional Science Association Meetings, April 4-5, 1974.
Sets up four models to identify the regional attractiveness of the areas to industry. Analyzes employment data for nine industries, using four forecasting models.

528
LABOR MOBILITY AND DISTRESSED AREAS
Ornati, Oscar
New York: Committee for Economic Development, 1960.

529
THE PROFIT MOTIVE IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Pace, Donald R.
American Industrial Development Council Journal 6(1): 29-50, 1971.
Author points out that the prime motivating force behind plant location is profit maximization; tries to determine if developers have held it in proper perspective when trying to attract an industry.

530
DECENTRALIZATION OF MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
Patrick, Charles H.
Oak Ridge, Tennessee: Oak Ridge National Laboratory, 1973.

531
THE LOCAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
Patterson, D. Jeanne
Bloomington: Indiana University Press, Graduate School of Business, Research Report 5, 1967.
An appraisal of the role of the local industrial development corporation as an institution. Presents a general introduction to these corporations throughout the nation and discusses problems and techniques developed by a group of them. Book relies heavily upon

Indiana corporations, but attempts to provide nationwide viewpoint.

532
RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: A NATIONAL NECESSITY
Pearson, James B.
Kansas Business Review 23(1): 3-6, 1970.

533
STRATEGIC HAMLETS IN AMERICA: AN APPROACH TO THE PROBLEMS OF THE URBAN AND RURAL POOR
Ponder, D.R.
Columbia: University of South Carolina, Department of Economics, Essays in Economics Research Paper 21.
Suggests the implementation of "strategic hamlets" as opposed to the present rural/urban types. Argues that because government aid to urban ghettos will not break poverty cycle, an alternative would be creation of communities outside urban complexes, with a sufficient agricultural and industrial base to be self-sufficient.

534
EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Penn, Raymond J.
Journal of Farm Economics 45(5): 1051-1060, 1963.
Concerned with providing the impetus for development of rural America. The ineffectiveness and sometimes failure of many such programs can be related to a lack of knowledge on the part of the localities concerning development. Author suggests that continuation of federal and state programs combined with increased educational and technical assistance may make the outcome of the development policy more beneficial. Recommends that research be more problem-oriented and interdisciplinary in approach.

535
THE THEORY OF THE GROWTH OF THE FIRM
Penrose, Edith T.
New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1959.
Presents a general theory on the growth of the firm.

536
THE EFFECTS OF THE LEVEL OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES
Pereira, Cecil
Madison: University of Wisconsin, Center of Applied Sociology, Working Paper Series RID 75.6, Summer 1975.

537
HOW A REGION GROWS: AREA DEVELOPMENT IN THE U.S. ECONOMY
Perloff, Harvey S. and Vera W. Dodds
New York: Committee for Economic Development, Supplementary Paper 17, 1963.

538
CAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BE SYSTEMATICALLY APPROACHED?

Land Economics 44(3): 255-268, May 1968.
Cites Philadelphia as a place where a systematic approach was successful. The systems approach utilized a private-public partnership; other similar cooperative efforts were tried which benefited the entire area, not just the city. States that financial inducements may not be a wise way to allocate resources.

539
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL CHANGE
Philbrook, T.
Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics 15(1): 80-89, 1967.
Author discusses some of the assumptions underlying theories behind encouraging industrialization of lagging regions. Argues that policies which promote industrial development do not consider effects which industrialization will have on the local social milieu. Also points out that increased per capita income through employment gains necessitates changes in the occupational structure of the area. Creating demand for more productive employment is one thing; finding the supply of qualified workers is quite another. Concludes that the problems of economically depressed areas are not soluable by economic strategies alone.

540
INDUSTRIAL AID BONDS: LOW COST CAPITAL FOR PRIVATE BUSINESS
Pilcher, C. James
Michigan Business Review 13(5): 30-35, 1961.

541
TAXATION AND INDUSTRIAL LOCATION: AN APPROACH FOR EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF STATE-LOCAL TAXES ON INDUSTRIAL LOCATION
Poole, Richard W.
New Mexico Business 23: 5-9, June 1970.
Explores the controversy about impact of state/local taxes on industrial location. Concludes that taxes are not the major determinants; tax costs can be derived accurately only by a detailed examination.

542
THE ECONOMIC BASE OF TENCO
Powers, Ronald C.
Ames: Iowa State University, Cooperative Extension Service, RAD-31. 1964.

543
REGIONAL PRODUCTION INPUTS AND REGIONAL INCOME GENERATION
Pratt, R.T.
Journal of Regional Science 7(2): 141-150, 1967.
Paper discusses the influence of supply on regional income generation and how this influence is reflected by multiplier models. Examination of the supply side leads to questions of regional welfare and finally to the basic question of the applicability of aggregate income growth maximization as an appropriate and meaningful goal. Concludes that simple income maximization is not necessarily consistent with increasing welfare or quality of life within a region.

544
THE PRENTICE-HALL GUIDE TO STATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INCENTIVES
Prentice-Hall, Inc.
Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Special Report, 1963.

545
STATE AND MUNICIPAL LOCATIONAL INCENTIVES: A DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS
Prescott, James R. and William C. Lewis
National Tax Journal 22(3): 399-407, 1969.
Uses discriminant analysis to determine what success locational inducements would have in particular situations.

546
A NEW LIFE FOR THE COUNTRY: A REPORT
President's Task Force on Rural Development
U.S. Government Printing Office, March 1970.

547
NORTH AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT: II-THE CHANGE TO COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH
Preston, Richard
American Industrial Development Council Journal 2(3): 27-36, 1967.
Article discusses the assumptions upon which evaluation of industrial development is based, ranging from analyzing only economic impact to looking at social effects as well.

548
EXPECT BIG CHANGES IN FUTURE ECONOMICS OF LOCATING PLANTS
Preston, Richard
Area Development, November 1971.
Given urban/rural population imbalance, how can industry or government policy stabilize urban core, improve urban/rural imbalance and protect environment? Suggests that location of industry is too important to be left in context of laissez-faire policy arguments.

549
INDIAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT MANUAL: FOR AND BY NATIVE AMERICANS
Preston, Richard, Editor
Wenham, Massachusetts: American Industrial Development Council Educational Foundation, 1975.
Book dealing with industrial development issues: includes sites, financing, prospects, and industrial development organization as related to native American problems and situations.

550
PRINCIPLES OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Preston, Richard, Editor
American Industrial Development Council, 1976.
This book is the text which accompanies AIDC's slide presentation on the industrial development process. Topics include: facility planning, the industrial development team, data compilation, industrialization sites, speculative buildings, industrial development financing, prospecting, promotion, transportation, and myths and

realities of industrial development. This work attempts to organize the industrial development process for use by laymen.

551
THE EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION ON RURAL LOUISIANA: A STUDY OF PLANT EMPLOYEES
Price, Paul H., Alvin L. Bertrand and Harold W. Osborne
USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, January 1958.
Study results are based on interviews with plant employees. Concludes that industrialization plays a prominent role in raising levels of living, especially for the low income farmer. There is little tendency to abandon farm or open-country residence when working in plant; farm and plant work or open-country residence and industrial work tend to be combined.

552
INDUSTRIAL AID BONDS AS A SOURCE OF CAPITAL FOR DEVELOPING REGIONS
Pugh, Olin S.
Clemson: Clemson University Press, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, May 1971.
Begins with a history of the evolution and use of industrial aid bonds in the United States. Deals with the markets for industrial aid issues and where they are located: assesses the overall effectiveness of industrial aid bonds as a means of bringing capital into developing regions. Analyzes overall impact of industrial development bond programs and states that industrial aid bonds sold out of state are less likely to divert funds from other local projects than if sold locally.

553
STATE AND LOCAL TAXES. A SIGNIFICANT SITE SELECTION VARIABLE
Purcell, Harold I.
Industrial Development 137(6): 31-33. 1968.
Author notes that while state and local taxes are usually ranked as one of the lesser factors affecting industrial location, they can exert considerable influence once the industry starts comparing specific locations within the region.

554
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Quinn, John A.
American Industrial Development Council Journal 7(4): 35-47. 1972.
Article lists and explains some basic community problems related to planning; indicates that industrial development personnel should be aware of these problems.

555
A PROFILE OF AGENCY ASSISTANCE IN INDUSTRIAL LOCATION
Rahe, Charles P.
American Industrial Development Journal 8(2): 31-42. 1973.
Summary of findings of an extensive analysis of new locations and expansions in terms of the nature of the location decision process, sources of aid utilized by local firms, and the types of firms

availing themselves of this assistance.

556
REVENUE BONDS AND TAX IMMUNITY
Ratchford, B.V.
National Tax Journal 7(1): 40-49, 1954.
Discusses the nature and uses of revenue bonds and how the courts have viewed the bonds. Author suggests that tax immunities with revenue bonding is logically inconsistant. Concludes that tax exemption on revenue bonds finds only a weak economic justification.

557
RURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN AN URBAN SOCIETY: SOME RESEARCH PRIORITIES
Raup, Philip M.
Journal of Farm Economics 45: 1038-1050, 1963.
Agriculture accounted for only 3 percent of the increase in real national income as compared to the more effective use of women in the labor force netting 4 percent from 1929-1957. Productivity of labor in agriculture is very misleading from 1959-1962, as 38 percent of increased agriculture labor productivity resulted from increased physical output and 62 percent was due to reduced agricultural employment. Author lists problems in agriculture and rural areas in general; recommends research which will better enable effective policy to be designed. Problem areas are: (1) rural manpower utilization, (2) employment policies, (3) wage and price policies, and (4) occupational mobility.

558
PLANT LOCATION FACTORS FOR SMALL INDUSTRY
Reifler, Ronald M.
Washington, D.C.: Management Aids for Small Manufacturers, Small Business Administration, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1958.

559
DISTRESSED AREAS IN A GROWING ECONOMY
Research and Policy Committee
New York: Committee for Economic Development, 1961.
Analyzes problems presented to a dynamic national economy by chronically depressed areas and evaluates the potential remedial roles of the various levels of government: education, vocational retraining, urban renewal, and worker and industry relocation.

560
SITE REQUIREMENTS OF COMMERCIAL USERS
Richey, Clyde W. and Michael J. Crean
Boulder: University of Colorado Press, Graduate School of Business Administration, Center for Real Estate and Land Use Study 8, 1973.

561
INDUSTRIAL GEOGRAPHY
Riley, Ray C.
London: Chatto and Windus, 1973.
A general discussion of location theory; applies theory to several

major industrial categories.

562
RATES OF RETURN ON MUNICIPAL SUBSIDIES TO INDUSTRY
Rinehart, James
Southern Economic Journal 29(4): 297-306, 1963.
One of the earliest studies of impact by use of multipliers. Ten towns subsidized industry; the resultant return to these towns from industry is measured and computed using employment and income multipliers. Methodology discussed at length, listing successes and failures of methodology. Concludes that, based on evidence in the ten towns, returns on investment in labor surplus areas are very favorable.

563
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Robbins, Frances
Washington, D.C.: U.S. Senate, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972.
Follows the legislative progress of more than 130 rural development bills introduced in the House and Senate for calendar year 1971. Bills were broken down into 15 categories by the author and discussed by category.

564
DEVELOPING AND USING INPUT-OUTPUT INFORMATION
Robbins, Paul R.
Journal of Farm Economics 45: 871-835, 1963.
Author sets up method for input-output and relates the possible alternatives uses of the product of the model.

565
NEW INDUSTRIAL TOWNS ON CANADA'S RESOURCE FRONTIER
Robinson, Ira A.
Chicago: University of Chicago Press, Department of Geography, Research Paper 73, 1962.
A general analysis of Canadian industrial towns. Chapter headings are: physical setting; social structure; economic base; and planned policy.

566
INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES FOR NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS
Roepke, Howard G.
American Industrial Development Council 8(4): 27-45, 1973.
Paper identifies types of industry most likely to be attracted to rural areas. Also examines types of rural areas most likely to attract industry and points out ways other areas can overcome handicaps which are preventing industrial development.

567
IMPACTS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION ON EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURES
Rogers, David L., Willis Goudy and Robert O. Richards
Journal of the Community Development Society 7(1): 48-62, Spring 1976.

Authors analyze change in the division of labor associated with industrialization. Briefly discusses industrial benefits to an area and limitations of these benefits. Incommuting, job-shifters, and disguised unemployment are a few factors which tend to suppress actual benefits. Study area encompassed towns in Iowa with populations between 2,500 and 10,000. Regression analysis used to study the degree to which individuals in a community are concentrated in various occupations. Results indicate that participation by females in the labor force rises with increased industrial activity; women tended to occupy managerial and proprietory occupations. Concludes that industrialization is neither a panacea nor anathema in dealing with employment problems of small towns.

568
COMMUNITY SATISFACTION: A STUDY OF CONTENTMENT WITH LOCAL SERVICES
Rojek, Dean G., Frank Clemente and Gene F. Summers
Rural Sociology 40(2): 177-192, Summer 1975.
Data drawn from the Jones-Laughlin steel plant location in Putnam County, Illinois. Uses covariance tests and correlation analysis. Results emphasize need to develop social indicators based on attitudes of people in the environment.

569
TAX EXEMPTIONS IN LOUISIANA AS A DEVICE FOR ENCOURAGING INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Ross, William D.
Southwestern Social Science Quarterly 34(1): 14-22, 1953.
Louisiana granted tax exemptions to induce new industry location and plant expansion. In ten years, 609 exemptions had been granted to 429 firms; 53 percent of grants were for new establishments and 47 percent for expansion; 55 percent (granted to local market production) would probably locate there without exemption and 45 percent had a broader selection choice. Total plant and equipment investment was $360 million. Annual loss to state government was $820,000; parishes lost almost $3 million annually; total annual cost of exemptions was $5,141,785. Concludes tax exemptions to induce new plant locations which would not otherwise have occurred produced poor results. Cost of program is out of proportion to the direct results obtained.

570
TAX CONCESSIONS AND THEIR EFFECT
Ross, W.D.
Proceedings of the 50th Annual Conference on Taxation, National Tax Association: 216-224, 1957.
Study shows that Louisiana tax concessions to industry had very meager results as far as industry location is concerned.

571
SMALL TOWNS OFFER BIG OPPORTUNITIES TO INDUSTRY
Roterus, Victor
Industrial Development 136(5): 30-32, 1967.
States that a properly planned development effort by small towns will attract industry as well as urban populations. Industries are

looking to small towns because of offers of financial assistance and "livability." Lists advantages and disadvantages of small towns to industry.

572
THE AREA HIERARCHY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROBLEMS
Roterus, Victor
American Industrial Development Council Journal 2(4): 31-35. 1967.
Paper looks at federal participation in economic and community development programs. Author cites present lack and urgent need for cross-program coordination of the planning effort.

573
COMMUNITY REPORT CARD
Rural Development Service
Washington, D.C.: USDA, U.S. Government Printing Office. 1972.
Presents a system which allows a community to grade itself to determine areas found wanting. Considers areas such as environmental situation and economic development. Provides sources of aid for community development.

574
GUIDE TO FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Rural Development Service
Washington, D.C.: USDA, U.S. Government Printing Office. 1975.
Publication lists all federal agencies and their programs which deal with rural development. Each agency's program is outlined in terms of type of assistance, eligibility, and where to apply.

575
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LOCATION INCENTIVES ON LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Ruttan, V.W. and L.T. Wallace
Journal of Farm Economics 44(4): 968-978. 1962.
Rapid and continuous growth of the national economy is a necessary but not sufficient condition for the success of any effort to reduce the number of chronically depressed labor markets. Industrial decentralization is not really occurring. Therefore, local development efforts will not be able to depend on strong trends in the national economy to bolster their chances for industrialization. Success will require locational incentives. Case study of southern Indiana shows that 27 of the 72 firms said their locational choice was in good part determined by local incentives. Importance of community facilities and services in determining location was nil.

576
THE IMPACT OF URBAN-INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ON AGRICULTURE IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AND THE SOUTHEAST
Ruttan, Vernon W.
Journal of Farm Economics 37(1): 38-56. February 1965.
Presents evidence showing a positive association between farm income and industrial development.

577
ECONOMIC CASE STUDIES OF COMMUNITY SPONSORED EFFORTS TO DEVELOP INDUSTRY

Saltzman, Lloyd R.
Tulsa, Oklahoma: University of Tulsa. 1964.
A survey of 18 small communities in Oklahoma to determine the impact of new industries and success of development efforts.

578
ANALYSIS OF EFFECTS OF INCOME CHANGES ON INTERSECTORAL AND INTER-COMMUNITY ECONOMIC STRUCTURES
Sand, Larry Dean
Fargo: M.S. Thesis, North Dakota State University.

579
EXPERIMENTS IN RURAL TOWN PLANNING
Sargent, Frederic O.
Journal of the Community Development Society 4(1): 29-36. 1973.
Article analyzes the reasons why rural town planning has failed in meeting the needs of rural town residents. Cites major reason as rural planning done by urban planners who were often lacking insight into the problems and characteristics of rural areas. Author then explores alternative methods of rural planning and describes seven projects in rural planning occurring in New England.

580
A BENEFIT-COST ANALYSIS OF A REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT INCENTIVE: STATE LOANS
Sazama, Gerald W.
Journal of Regional Science 10(3): 385-396. 1970.
Survey of previous methods used to assess industrial incentive programs. Derives benefit-cost model and applies it to state government industrial development loan programs; can be used for other types of programs as well.

581
A RURAL COMMUNITY OF THE FRINGE
Schaffer, Albert
Rural Sociology 23(3): 277-285. 1958.
Examines a rural community which maintained its stability due to proximity to two industrialized centers, where farmers could work and still maintain farming. Analyzes social structure of the community, boundary mechanisms, neighborhoods, and school district; discusses changes which occurred in each.

582
IS THE SMALL COMMUNITY DOOMED?
Schnuker, Calvin
Dubuque, Iowa: University of Dubuque Press. 1961.

583
THINKING AHEAD--THE NEW REGIONALISM
Schon, Donald A.
Harvard Business Review 44(1): 31, 172. January-February 1966.
Author contends that states and regions are seeking economic growth in the wrong ways. Report gives ideas on approaches to be taken to achieve regional economic development.

584
ESTIMATING INTER-COUNTY EMPLOYMENT LINKAGES IN A MULTI-COUNTY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT
Schriener, Dean, George Muncrief and Bob Davis
Southern Journal of Agricultural Economics 1: 53-58, 1972.
Plants have leakages of employment and income when locating in small communities. Study measures extent of leakages. Concludes that leakages are small except for federal employment. Did not consider leakages associated with commuting.

585
THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE SOUTHEAST SINCE 1950: SOME CASES OF MANUFACTURING RELOCATION, WITH SPECULATION ABOUT ITS EFFECTS
Schriver, William R.
American Journal of Economics and Sociology 30: 47-70, January 1971.
Analyzes the relocation of U.S. industry into the Southeast. Author suggests the major causal factor was labor surplus of the South, which induced low wage and slow-growth industries to locate there. Principle effects of this movement are increased employment and income, a foundation for agglomeration economies in the South, and a push toward urbanized living.

586
WHY DO MANUFACTURERS LOCATE IN THE SOUTHERN PIEDMONT?
Schul, Norman W. and Charles R. Hayes
Land Economics 44(1): 117-121, 1968.
Personal interviews of personnel managers of industries in the Piedmont. Industry has moved there because of cheap labor and proximity to national market. Concludes that area is very heavily dependent on these industries and is not diversified enough.

587
PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES FACED BY RURAL COMMUNITIES WITH INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Scott, John T. and Gene Summers
Madison: University of Wisconsin, Center of Applied Sociology, Working Paper Series RID 72.19, July 1972.

588
IMPACT OF RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION ON FARM ORGANIZATION WITHIN THE AREA WHERE INDUSTRY LOCATES
Scott, John T. and C.T. Chen
Madison: University of Wisconsin, Center of Applied Sociology, Department of Rural Sociology, Working Paper Series RID 72.9. September 1972.
Main impact on farm organization with industrializing rural area is increased labor costs and decreased labor supply. Large acquisitions of land for industrialization may result in rising land costs due to speculation. Uses two linear programming models. Concludes that industrialization causes increased income on smaller farms and higher off-farm income; stable income on medium-sized farms; and decreases on large-scale farms due to increased labor costs. Aggregate farm income increases and distribution of income equalized somewhat. Found a general shift toward less labor intensive technology.

589
FACTORS AFFECTING LABOR SUPPLY IN AN INDUSTRIALIZING AREA
Scott, John T. and P.L. Wahi
Madison: University of Wisconsin, Center of Applied Sociology, Department of Rural Sociology, Working Paper Series RID 72.6, August 1972.
Interviews households in matched rural communities, one of which was undergoing industrialization. Analyzes wage changes required to shift jobs, and to take part-time jobs.

590
PROFILE CHANGE WHEN INDUSTRY MOVES INTO A RURAL AREA
Scott, John T.
Madison: University of Wisconsin, Center of Applied Sociology, Department of Rural Sociology, Working Paper Series RID 73.7, February 1973.
Concludes that much of the benefit of industry far exceeds the boundaries of the community. Employment and other economic activities are dispersed over a wide area because of commuting. The spread of benefits suggests that efforts to attract industry should be regional, because local community pays all costs, receives few benefits.

591
THE EFFECT OF TOWN SIZE AND LOCATION ON RETAIL SALES
Scott, J.T. and James D. Johnson
Ames: Iowa State University Press, North Central Regional Center for Rural Development, 1976.
Study suggests that per capita sales of a town with less than 25,000 expand as distance from an urban area greater than 25,000 increases. Analysis was based on regression analysis from data collected in Illinois and Iowa.

592
LOCATING COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES: AN INTEGRATION THEORY AND EMPIRICAL TECHNIQUE
Seiler, Lauren H. and Gene F. Summers
Sociological Methods and Research 2(3): 259-280, February 1974.
Concludes that town boundaries are too small for a community while county size may be too large. Many ruralites associate with townships.

593
COMMUNITY POWER STRUCTURES AND METHODS ARTIFACTS: A REINTERPRETATION
Seiler, Lauren H.
The Sociological Quarterly 16(1): 272-276, 1975.
Concludes that from his analysis he can't determine whether any specific method for determining power structures is better than another.

594
FACTORS INFLUENCING NEW MANUFACTURING COMPANIES TO LOCATE IN OREGON
Shaffer, Leslie L.D.
Oregon Business Review 27(1): 1-4, 1968.
Surveys manufacturing industries that located in Oregon since 1960. There was a total of 40 new manufacturing industries from 1960-1967

which employed 2,028 people. Principal locational factors were the availability of existing facilities and new materials. Although not adequately documented, the author suggests that the "general business environment" is a factor of increasing importance.

595
THE NET ECONOMIC IMPACT OF NEW INDUSTRY ON RURAL COMMUNITIES IN EASTERN OKLAHOMA
Shaffer, Ronald E.
Stillwater: Ph.D. Dissertation, Oklahoma State University, May 1972.
Impact analysis of the location of twelve plants in four counties, especially impacts on the public and private sectors. Impact shows positive gains for workers and some negative gains for public sector (local government and school district).

596
EVALUATING ECONOMIC IMPACT OF NEW INDUSTRY ON WISCONSIN COMMUNITIES
Shaffer, Ron E.
Madison: University of Wisconsin, Department of Agricultural Economics, Unnumbered Report, (undated).
Suggests attraction of new industry accounts for less industrial development than does expansion of industry. Report deals with theoretical basis for attracting new industry; discussions of the multiplier-leakage effect; and methods of evaluating impact of industry. An example of impact evaluation is presented. The evaluation model can be used by communities to determine how much assistance they can afford to give an existing plant for expansion or to meet investment requirements of pollution control devices.

597
RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION: LOCAL INCOME ANALYSIS
Shaffer, Ron E.
Southern Journal of Agricultural Economics 6(1): 97-102, 1974.
Analysis of the effects of industrial development on income distribution in four Oklahoma counties. Concludes that industrial development results in more and better distribution of income. Study is based on political rather than economic communities.

598
RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION FOR WHOM?
Shaffer, Ron E.
Memphis, Tennessee: Paper presented at Southern Agricultural Economics Association Meetings, 1974.
Case study of four counties in Oklahoma; economic impact analysis based on "before" and "after" comparison. Concludes that industrial expansion in rural areas does help the economic position of rural residents. Cites increased income growth, reduced Gini co-efficients, and dramatic decrease in those earning less than $3,000.

599
MEASURING THE LOCAL ECONOMIC IMPACT OF NEW INDUSTRY
Shaffer, Ron E.
American Industrial Development Council Journal 10(3): 37-66, 1975.

Discusses the theory of industrial development multipliers and leakages. Model developed can aid community in assessing the net impact of a new industry. Applies model to a hypothetical case and analyzes the effects on public and private sectors.

600
ECONOMIC CHANGES FROM INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN EASTERN OKLAHOMA
Shaffer, Ron E. and Luther G. Tweeten
Stillwater: Oklahoma State University, Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin B-715, 1974.
Author uses flow of funds concept with some applications of base technique. Studies impact of changes of industry in a rural area. Only 69 percent of jobs filled by workers from area; only 61 percent of income was spent in area. 19 percent of original jobs of job shifters not filled. Impact of six of twelve plants on fiscal accounts was negative. Suggests that, due to reduced leakages, multi-county development districts can afford to compete more aggressively than single communities for industrial development.

601
MEASURING NET ECONOMIC CHANGES FROM RURAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT: OKLAHOMA
Shaffer, Ron and Luther Tweeten
Land Economics 50(3): 261-270, August 1974.
Case study of twelve new industries in low income Ozarks Region. Industries paid wages below national level for respective industries. There were substantial net gains to each community. However, most of the gains were in the private sector. Says "buying" industrial jobs may not be the highest and best use of community funds; fiscal impact on local government and school districts is negative. Rural industrialization may adversely affect elderly, retired farmers.

602
WHAT DOES THE SURVIVOR TECHNIQUE SHOW ABOUT ECONOMIES OF SCALE
Sheppard, N.S.
Southern Economic Journal 34(1): 113-122, 1967.
An analysis of the survivor technique. Argues that it is a better technique than cross-section or questionnaire process. Applies technique to 117 new industries. Results from the survivor technique fall far short of the promise of the technique; most of the findings are not reliable. Suggests that the technique must be improved.

603
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT, EXTERNALITIES, AND TAX-SUBSIDY COMBINATIONS
Sherman, Roger and Thomas D. Willett
National Tax Journal 22(2): 291-293, 1969.
Authors suggest that financial inducements offered to industry and the competitiveness of communities to "out-induce" each other for industry has led to waste of financial resources and to negative externalities such as pollution.

604
FEDERAL TAX INCENTIVES FOR REGIONAL GROWTH

Singer, Neil M.
Southern Economic Journal 38(2): 230-237. October 1971.
Discusses the origin and purpose of federal tax incentives and regional tax credit. Concludes that investment tax credit seems likely to yield both distributional and efficiency benefits. The credit will offer means to increase the incomes of the rural poor at a lower cost than any other current transfer payments system.

605
A PRELUDE TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN TENNESSEE: CHANGES IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INDUSTRIAL GROWTH, 1960-1970
Singh, Surendra P.
Nashville: Tennessee State University, School of Agriculture and Home Economics Bulletin 5, September 1974.
Inventory of Tennessee's socioeconomic status: population change, growth in employment, and income. Lists activities necessary before attracting industry; gives general information and data to be considered in attracting industry.

606
RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION: A CASE STUDY IN EDUCATIONAL VALUES AND ATTITUDES
Sizer, Leonard M. and William B. Clifford
Morgantown: West Virginia University Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 521, 1966.

607
SOCIAL STRUCTURE, MOBILITY AND DEVELOPMENT
Smelser, Neil J. and Seymour Martin Lipset
Chicago: Social Structure in Economic Development, Adeline Publishing: 1-50, 1966.

608
ESTIMATING THE RELATIVE RURALITY OF U.S. COUNTIES
Smith, Blair J. and David W. Parvin
Southern Journal of Agricultural Economics 7(2): 51-60, 1975.
Develops a technique which can more accurately delineate between urban or rural. Applies this to five representative states and found that this procedure is the best yet devised for identifying and defining rurality.

609
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: PANACEA OR PERPLEXITY FOR RURAL AREAS
Smith, C.L., T.C. Hogg and M.J. Reagan
Rural Sociology 36(2): 173-186, 1971.
Study of a water resource development project near Sweet Home, Oregon which was expected to increase economic growth, population and other benefits. Resulted in the overextension of school and municipal services. Coupled with national inflation, citizen noninvolvement, and replacement of major local decision makers by urban-oriented people, the overextension resulted in short-term expansion and then decline, leaving residents with under-utilized "better" services which they must continue to finance.

610
A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR GEOGRAPHICAL STUDIES OF INDUSTRIAL LOCATION
Smith, D.M.
Economic Geography 42(2): 95-113, April 1, 1966.
Theoretical approach to plant location, construction of cost isopleths, and space cost curves.

611
INDUSTRIAL LOCATION: AN ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS
Smith, David M.
New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1971.
Develops theory of industrial location and determinants of choosing an area for location (cost vs. revenues). Discusses traditional location variables, and introduces concepts of demand and time as locational variables.

612
INDUSTRIAL PLANT LOCATION DECISIONS: IMPLICATIONS FOR COMMUNITY ACTION
Smith, Dennis K.
Blacksburg: Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Press, Virginia Agricultural Economics Report 267, 1975.
Discusses determinants of plant site selection. Looks at traditional variables as well as community services and facilities. Concludes that there is no general priority listing of locational factors; the site selection method is a result of actual economic profitability of location to each plant. Brief discussion of implementing an approach to attract new industry. Classifies resources into those which can be controlled by the community and those which cannot.

613
RESTRICTIONS ON POLICY ALTERNATIVES RELATING TO UNDERDEVELOPED REGIONS OF DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
Smith, Eldon D.
Journal of Farm Economics 48(5): 1227-1231, 1966.
Suggests that less-developed regions of developed countries are constrained by "rules of the game" imposed by the developed mainstream and cannot capture the benefits of local investment. New institutional innovations are needed.

614
THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF RURAL INDUSTRIAL GROWTH: A REVIEW OF EMPIRICAL STUDIES AND A PROPOSED RESEARCH STRATEGY
Smith, Eldon D.
Lexington: University of Kentucky, Department of Agriculture Economics Staff Paper 22, July 1975.
Critiques research methods and suggests the more significant variables relevant to community decision on industrialization, such as distribution of income and wealth, ability to finance public services, environmental impact, and accretion to community leadership vs. "domestic colonialism." Identifies factors affecting impact on local political economic units; e.g., size of unit, proximity to larger units, number of employees in relation to unemployed in unit, excess capacity in service sector, and backward linkages. Concludes that very little data provided by industrial impact analysis methods is

applicable on a generalized basis for local decision making. Proposes regional studies.

615
A SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR FINANCING AREA DEVELOPMENT IN MICHIGAN
Smith, Harold T.
Kalamazoo: W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 1960.

616
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL DECADE
Smith, Leland F.
Industrial Development 139(3): 14-16, May-June 1970.
Notes the belief that problems of environmental degradation are due to industrial development. However, argues that this belief is not justified; industry is responsive and the two can be and are compatible. Author suggests policies and actions which would minimize environmental damage due to industrialization.

617
INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON RESOURCE ALLOCATION
Smith, Leland F.
American Industrial Development Council Journal 10(3): 67-80, 1975.
Draws upon analysis of several individuals to indicate that some inducements may misallocate resources; however, if the resources of an area are underutilized, inducements may cause more efficient use of resources, if only on the local level.

618
EFFECTIVENESS OF INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIES FOR STIMULATING REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Smith, Leland F.
American Industrial Development Council Journal 10(4): 71-100, 1975.
Develops a framework in which subsidy programs can be evaluated. Framework based on variables relating to prevailing economic conditions in the target area. Author presents insights into how a study could be done in any area. Report examines the criteria by which regional economic development can be measured, possible objectives of subsidy programs, and describes how such programs work to attract and disperse economic activity to designated location. Examines costs of subsidy programs as well as the relative effectiveness of different types of subsidies. Concludes the effects of subsidies as incentives are only marginal; they can influence but not determine plant location.

619
PERMISSIVE LOCAL TAXES: AN INDUSTRY VIEWPOINT
Smith, Paul W.
The Tax Executive 13(2): 139-148, January 1961.
Discusses how local taxes can be utilized to increase the attractiveness of an area as an industrial site for new industry.

620
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SMALL TOWN RESEARCH
Smith, Suzanne M.

Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, Department of Rural Sociology, 1970.
An annotated bibliography on small towns. Deals with all aspects of the small town ranging from differences between a city and a village to problems of small towns.

621
NONMETROPOLITAN INDUSTRIAL LOCATION AND THE INCIDENCE OF MENTAL DISORDER
Snipp, C. Matthew
Madison: University of Wisconsin, Center of Applied Sociology, Working Paper Series RID 75.8, Summer 1975.

622
A RECOMMENDED MINIMUM PROMOTIONAL BUDGET FOR THE SMALL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
Snyder, William A.
American Industrial Development Council Journal 10(1): 7-30, 1975.
Author evaluates the available means of reaching 500 prospects and assesses a cost to each method. Per prospect cost is lowest for advertising space ($.06) and personal letters ($.95). The highest per prospect cost is tours ($80.00) and in-person calls ($60.00). Data based on a study of New Jersey communities. The author then analyzes returns associated with each contacting method; compares cost to returns to select the best method for prospecting for industry. Concludes that telephone contact via WATS line, personal letters, and space advertising are the best approaches for an agency with limited funds. Also suggests funds allocation between the methods.

623
LABOR SUPPLY AND MOBILITY IN A NEWLY INDUSTRIALIZED AREA
Somers, G.G.
U.S. Department of Labor Bulletin 1261, 1960.

624
THE LOCAL TAX IMPACT OF A NEW PLANT
Sosnick, Stephen
Davis: University of California, Department of Agricultural Economics, Occasional Paper Series 1, 1964.
Development of a model which is applied to measuring the local tax impact of a new plant.

625
RURAL AREA DEVELOPMENT POLICIES
Southern, John H.
Raleigh: North Carolina State University, Agricultural Policy Institute, Second Annual Farm Policy Review Conference, 1961.

626
REGIONAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL AREAS
Southern, John H.
Washington, D.C.: Paper presented at the 42nd Annual Agricultural Outlook Conference, November 17, 1964.

627
RURAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH AT LAND-GRANT INSTITUTIONS IN THE SOUTH
Southern Rural Development Center
Mississippi State: Mississippi State Press, Southern Rural Development Center, September 1974.
Lists research activities at land-grant institutions undertaken in the 1970's with brief descriptions of each project (some were completed, others not). Helpful tool obtaining unpublished material.

628
BIBLIOGRAPHY ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Southern Rural Development Center
Mississippi State, Mississippi: Southern Rural Development Center. May 1975.
A partially annotated bibliography on various aspects of rural development. Citations are listed under: (1) fire and emergency services; (2) health care delivery systems; (3) sanitary services and sewage systems; (4) manpower training; (5) public recreational facilities; (6) local government structure and taxation; and (7) housing.

629
INDUSTRIAL FINANCING--WHY AND HOW
Sparlas, Robert M.
Handbook on Industrial Development, American Industrial Development Council. November 1964.
This article is intended to help communities in which new plants planning to locate have requested financial aid. The article attempts to answer the following questions: (1) Do we (the community) wish to consider financing industrial plants? (2) How shall we determine which firms are worthy of this aid? (3) What financing vehicles should be used to provide this assistance?

630
THE ROLE OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AS A FACTOR INFLUENCING MIGRATION TO AND FROM WISCONSIN COUNTIES, 1940-1950
Spiegelglas, Stephen
Journal of Farm Economics 43(1): 128-137. 1961.
Builds on thesis that population increase is due to industrial development. Intercounty migration responds to higher incomes. Sets up a model which relates migration to industrialization.

631
A STUDY OF INDUSTRY LOCATION USING MULTIPLE REGRESSION TECHNIQUES
Spiegelman, Robert G.
USDA, Economic Research Service, Agricultural Economics Report 140. August 1968.
Studies 53 industries and their employment change from 1947 to 1958. Regression uses 74 area characteristics as variables in the equations. Results indicate what type of industry is likely to locate in an area, given its economic status, socioeconomic condition, etc.

632
A RECRITIQUE AND REANALYSIS OF THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1972

Stanfield, G.G.
Rural Sociology 40(1): 75-79. 1975.
Sees the Rural Development Act of 1972 as being an appeasement. Cites the fact that federal government has not made a more vigorous financial commitment to rural industrial expansion as one reason. Says that national legislators do not see rural industrial plant location as a relatively high priority and are disinclined to expand budgets for low priority programs.

633
FORMULA FOR GROWTH: HOW TO MAKE AN INDUSTRIAL SITE SURVEY
Stans, Maurice H.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, U.S. Government Printing Office. 1969.
Guide explains how to identify sites ideal for industry and how to assemble this information for use in attracting new and expanding companies.

634
OBSERVATION ON SOME ASPECTS OF COSTS AND BENEFITS OF NEW INDUSTRY
Stark, J.
Jefferson City: University of Missouri Press, Office of Industrial Development Studies. 1969.
Says that there is little evidence which suggests that industrial development expenditures have been related to cost-benefit analysis. Report establishes a general procedure to estimate cost-benefits of a new industry, incorporating direct, indirect, tangible and intangible benefits and costs. Author explains all previous determinants of costs-benefits and "walks" through a hypothetical situation.

635
A COMMUNITY-BASED STRATEGY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NEW ENGLAND
Stein, Barry
Cambridge, Massachusetts: Center for Community Economic Development. 1971.

636
INDUSTRIAL LOCATION--A REVIEW AND ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THEORETICAL, EMPIRICAL AND CASE STUDIES
Stevens, Benjamin H.
Philadelphia: Regional Science Research Institute, GPO Box 8776. 1967.
A partially annotated bibliography dealing with the various aspects of industrial location. Citations up to 1967.

637
IMPACT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ON HOWARD COUNTY, INDIANA
Stevens, J.B. and L.T. Wallace
Lafayette, Indiana: Purdue University, Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 784. 1964.
Examines effects of industrialization on an Indiana county from 1947-1960. The county saw an increase of over 4,000 workers; over half the jobs were filled by commuters. Leakages associated with commuting resulted in an employment multiplier of only 1.444. Effects of

industrialization were prominent throughout a six-county region surrounding the location of new industry (basically Kokomo). Notes changes in population, income, property taxes, and costs of public services.

638
ON THE PROCESS AND CONSEQUENCES OF JOB RATIONING IN OREGON'S DECLINING WOOD PRODUCTS INDUSTRY
Stevens, Joe B., William W. Pierson and David E. Ervin
Corvallis: Western Rural Development Center, January 1975.
Wood products industry has low return on human capital, increasing potential for job mobility. Uses discriminant analysis to show the existance of noneconomic factors in mobility of labor. Potential job loss due to slackening of a major local area industry. Report tries to identify groups susceptible to job loss as well as those who could find other jobs.

639
REGIONAL ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC FUNDS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Stewart, Charles T.
Land Economics 43(4): 421-433. 1967.
Analyzes a number of indicators of employment growth potential. Says that data suggests disequilibrium resulting from either employment growth, or decline. Some indicators are long-term (capital/output ratios), most are not. Changing values of some indicators have minimal secondary (multiplier) effects; others have significant effects.

640
FINANCING INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
Stinson, T.F.
USDA, Economic Research Service, Agricultural Economic Report 128. December 1967.
Lists types of financial inducements in practice in most states. Suggests that state industrial development authorities and loan guarantee programs are feasible alternatives to revenue bond financing, provided there is private capital ready to assume some of the risks inherent in financing industrial development.

641
THE EFFECTS OF TAXES AND PUBLIC FINANCING PROGRAMS ON LOCAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Stinson, Thomas F.
USDA, Economic Research Service, Agricultural Economic Report 133. May 1968.
Lists three types of "effectiveness" studies, their methods and their findings.

642
ON THE RELATIVE EFFICIENCY OF FINANCIAL INDUCEMENTS
Stober, William J. and Laurence H. Falk
Lexington: University of Kentucky, Department of Economics Unnumbered Report. (undated).

Evaluation suggests that immediate cash form of inducement is more efficient for the local government than property tax inducement. Revenue bond financing is most efficient inducement, especially for capital intensive industries.

643
PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION: AN INEFFICIENT SUBSIDY TO INDUSTRY
Stober, William J. and Laurence H. Falk
National Tax Journal 20(4): 386-394, 1967.
Concludes that property tax exemption program is extremely inefficient, because benefit received by firm is far outweighed by the costs to the political divisions.

644
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BONDS AS A SUBSIDY TO INDUSTRY
Stober, William J. and Laurence H. Falk
National Tax Journal 22(2): 232-243, 1969.
Shows that exemption of interest income from federal income tax lowers the cost of bonds. Lists some items which will increase the cost of bonds.

645
THE EFFECT OF FINANCIAL INDUCEMENTS ON THE LOCATION OF FIRMS
Stober, William J. and Laurence H. Falk
Southern Economic Journal 36(1): 25-35, 1969.
Develops a model which evaluates the effectiveness of inducements in locating industry. Concludes that, for industries in which labor costs form a large portion of value-added, labor cost differentials are the important locational factor; local inducements will not cancel out wide differentials in labor costs. The effectiveness of property tax exemption is very limited. Again, financial inducements may affect the locational decision after a firm has selected a region, but it will not draw an industry into the region.

646
POORLY CONCEIVED FINANCIAL INDUCEMENTS: A STUDY OF LOUISIANA'S GAS SEVERANCE TAX REBATE
Stober, William J. and Laurence H. Falk
Social Science Quarterly 51(1): 108-119, 1970.
Empirical study of 183 firms receiving gas credits. Rebate was highly inefficient and direct cash grants would have netted better results for less cost.

647
TAXES, SUBSIDIES AND LOCATIONAL CHOICE
Stober, William J.
Lexington: University of Kentucky, Department of Economics Discussion Paper 36; 51 pages, 1970.
Develops a model which evaluates the impact of taxes and financial inducements on the choice of location as well as assessing the relative efficiency of various forms of financial inducements.

648
THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AREAS

Stocker, Frederick D.
USDA, Economic Research Service, Agricultural Economic Report 94. 1966.
Discusses need for a more definitive model of local government roles in rural industrial development. Proposes research methods to deal with this problem. Suggests wholesale consolidation of local rural governments to increase economic efficiency. Establishes fundamental relationship between economic development and local government.

649
THE POTENTIAL LABOR SUPPLY: A METHOD OF ESTIMATION
Stoll, John R.
Southern Journal of Agricultural Economics 8(1): 143-147. 1976.
Estimates the quantity of labor which is not looking for work because of unavailability of work, combined with those who would join labor force if national wage rate would be paid. Suggests this is important consideration in determining employment effects of rural industrialization and effects of labor force availability on industrial location.

650
CONSIDERATIONS FOR INDUSTRIALIZING A RURAL AREA
Strawn, Harry B.
Auburn: Auburn University Press, Alabama Cooperative Extension Service Circular R-50. 1973.
Report outlines important factors which should be considered by rural communities desiring industrial development. A major step is to first describe and analyze the available resources of the community, relative to the needs of various industrial firms to determine what industries are best suited to a particular community. This method allows for the identification and attraction of industry which would have the best chance for success. The report also presents the development of an industrialization program and suggests means to make the effort successful.

651
DETERMINANTS OF ECONOMIC SUCCESS IN RETRAINING THE UNEMPLOYED: THE WEST VIRGINIA EXPERIENCE
Stromsdorfer, E.W.
Journal of Human Resources 3(2): 139-158. 1968.
Examines the economic costs and benefits of government-sponsored retraining of the long-term unemployed in West Virginia from 1959-62. Concludes that average monetary benefits exceeded average monetary costs.

652
AN ANALYSIS OF TAX STRUCTURE, PUBLIC SERVICE LEVELS AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH
Struyk, R.J.
Journal of Regional Science 7(2): 175-184. 1967.
Studies 50 cities and uses regression analysis to determine the relationship of city tax structure and public service levels to the rate of economic growth. Concludes no relationship exists between service level and growth and that there is an inverse rela-

tionship between tax levels and economic growth; the relationship was substantial for local property taxes and total state tax.

653
RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION AND POPULATION GROWTH: THE CASE OF ARKANSAS
Stuart, Alfred W.
Oak Ridge: Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Civil Defense Research Project ORNL-AUD-4, June 1971.

654
PROGRESS AND PLANS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1972
Subcommittee on Rural Development
Washington, D.C. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973.
A report on the functions the Rural Development Act will perform, and when and how these functions will be implemented. The Rural Development Act is analyzed and explained so that local rural officials and leaders can understand, and use provisions to aid their people and communities.

655
LEASE GUARANTEE--A TOOL TO AID INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Suggs, Billy C.
American Industrial Development Council Journal 16(2): 35-52, 1975.
Explanation of the Federal Lease Guarantee Act; gives characteristics of the lease guarantee insurance program with applications of the lease guarantee in small communities. Lease guarantee could be used to renovate old buildings which typify small communities, thereby making it a more attractive alternative for industry. Also, lease guarantee serves as a means to attract industry.

656
BEFORE INDUSTRIALIZATION: A SOCIAL SYSTEM BASE STUDY OF A RURAL AREA
Summers, Gene F., Richard L. Hough, John T. Scott and Clinton Folse
Urbana, Illinois: University of Illinois, Agriculture Experiment Station Bulletin 736, 1969.
Analysis done on Jones-Laughlin steel plant in Hennepin, Illinois. Concludes that changes in the educational and governmental systems may not differ between industrializing and non-industrializing areas. Major changes occurred in the nonfarm economic sector with no real effect on the agricultural sector of the industrializing area. Suggests, in future, a more rapid substitution of capital for labor, as the cost of labor rises due to the industry. Industrialization caused demographic changes; relatively more young people.

657
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND URBANIZATION: A U.S. CASE
Summers, Gene F. and E.M. Beck
Madison: University of Wisconsin, Center of Applied Sociology, Working Paper Series, RID 74.4, September 1974.

658
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Summers, Gene F., Ronald Shaffer, Frank Clemente and James L. Moore

Madison: University of Wisconsin, School of Natural Resources, Information, Methods and Procedures for the Evaluation of the Environmental Effects of Industrial Development: 38-47. 1973.

659
LARGE INDUSTRY IN A RURAL AREA: DEMOGRAPHIC, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACTS
Summers, Gene F.
Madison: University of Wisconsin, Center of Applied Sociology, Extension Paper RID 73.19. August 1973.
Impact analysis of a steel plant in Putnam County, Illinois; examines selected economic, demographic, and social conditions of Putnam and surrounding counties.

660
A SOCIAL SYSTEM PERSPECTIVE OF RURAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Summers, Gene F.
Madison: University of Wisconsin, Center of Applied Sociology, Working Paper Series, RID 74.4. September 1974.

661
NONMETRO INDUSTRIAL GROWTH: WARTS AND ALL
Summers, Gene F.
Prepared Statement for the U.S. Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, September 25, 1975.
Summary of findings from some case studies on effects of industrialization. Regarding employment, states that majority of new job opportunities are not filled by local disadvantaged and unemployed; few nonwhites are hired; low wage unskilled industries are most likely to hire the disadvantaged; aged and female heads of household lose in relative terms. Commuting of skilled,highly educated workers occurs frequently as they have the greatest mobility and can commute; consequently, there is a low multiplier. Certain types of industries draw new entrants into labor force(women) not reducing unemployed. Studies show that benefits of increased tax base, etc. to community are often outweighed by increased costs of services. Little effect on political, religious, recreational processes.

662
INDUSTRIAL INVASION OF NONMETROPOLITAN AMERICA
Summers, Gene F., Jon Minkoff, Sharon Evans, Edward Beck and Frank Clemente
New York: Praeger Publishers, 1976.
The book deals with generalizations of the impact on small towns and rural communities drawn from 71 studies of rural industrialization. Various chapters discuss the effect of industry on population, employment, income, public sector fiscal accounts, and social structure of small areas.

663
CONCEPTS OF RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Swackhamer, Gene L.
Kansas City: Monthly Review, Federal Reserve Bank, 1969.
The primary objective of article is to break through the haze of

concepts, programs, activities, and industrial park campaigns to better identify rural development problems and to analyze development strategies.

664
THE EMPLOYMENT OF RURAL FARM WIVES
Sweet, James A.
Rural Sociology 37(4): 553-577, 1972.
Cites reasons for urban women's role in the labor force. Tries to establish why rural farm wives would work, characteristics of a variety of individual and areal parameters, sources of income, etc. Uses 1960 census data; finds about 23 percent of rural wives were working. Uses a multi-variate analysis to determine relationships between employment rates of rural farm wives and education, family status, characteristics of area of residence, and husband's occupation.

665
RURAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH IN THE NORTHEAST FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS: A FRAMEWORK
Task Force Report to the Northeastern Regional Agricultural Research Planning Committee
Ithaca, New York: Northeast Regional Center for Rural Development. 1973.
Report identifies priority problem areas for research over the next five years. Priority problems were ranked by the task force, based on significance, researchability, applicability, etc. Gives framework for researching problems. Major problems identified were: (1) land use, (2) community services, and (3) economic development through creation of more employment opportunities.

666
STATE AND LOCAL FINANCIAL INDUCEMENTS TO INDUSTRY
Tax Foundation, Inc.
Tax Foundation's Research Bibliography. September 1968.
Annotated bibliography on industrial location incentive programs, development bonds and their effects on cities, etc.

667
INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE MEXICAN BORDER REGION
Taylor, James R.
New Mexico Business 26: 3-9, March 1973.

668
NEW MANUFACTURING AND THE CONNECTICUT TURNPIKE
Taylor, Paul
Storrs, Connecticut: Agricultural Experiment Station Progress Report 43, October 1960.
Report suggests that industry has attempted to locate near the Connecticut turnpike for better transportation facilities. Location along the turnpike was determined by availability of trained personnel and availability of buildings.

669
THE APPLICATION OF SYSTEMS ANALYSIS TO INDUSTRIAL SITE SELECTION
Teichman, Richard A. and Norm Eimer
American Industrial Development Council Journal 10(2): 7-20. 1975.
Theoretical background for systems analysis with some applications to the U.S. automobile industry.

670
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE TVA AREA DURING 1964-1973
Tennessee Valley Authority
Chattanooga: Tennessee Valley Authority Division of Power Marketing, Report F-75P3. 1975.

671
HISTORICAL AND FUNCTIONAL ASPECTS OF STATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS
Thomas, William R.
Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, College of Business Administration, Occasional Studies 9. 1975.
Historical account of events leading up to formation of industrial development organizations; describes the objectives, functions, programs, and activities of these organizations in the 50 states.

672
SOCIAL BENEFITS OF TAX EXEMPT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BONDS
Thompson, A.A.
Analysts Journal 24: 99-105. November 1968.

673
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOND FINANCING: BUSINESS AND COMMUNITY EXPERIENCES AND OPINIONS
Thompson, A.A.
Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, College of Commerce and Business Administration, Center for Business and Economic Research. 1970.
Report examines the impact and role which industrial development bond financing has had in supporting industrialization and economic growth in the U.S. with emphasis on Alabama.

674
INDUSTRIAL REVENUE BONDS AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Thompson, Arthur A.
Review of Regional Studies 1(1): 185-210. 1970-71.
Discusses the various types of industrial aid bonds and their use and effectiveness in Alabama. Says that local subsidies to industry can be a positive weapon for accelerating economic growth. Analyzes and discusses: why industrial aid bonds are attractive to industry; why communities have resorted to industrial aid bonds; and need for an assessment of the social value of industrial aid bonds; and other topics. Concludes industrial aid bonds can be effectively used to foster balanced regional growth.

675
AN INVESTIGATION OF THE LOCAL EMPLOYMENT MULTIPLIER

Thompson, Gerald E.
Review of Economics and Statistics 41(1): 61-67, 1959.

676
THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS IN LOCATION
Thompson, James H.
American Industrial Development Council Journal 1(4): 1-20, 1966.
Theoretical discussion of factors involved in plant location decision. Looks at the four major steps: preplanning, selection of general area, selection of community, and selection of particular site.

677
LOCAL SUBSIDIES FOR INDUSTRY: COMMENT
Thompson, James M.
Southern Economic Journal 29(2): 114-118, 1962.
Criticism of J. Moes' analysis. Says that subsidies will not compensate for downward wage rigidity to provide "full employment" because only a few types of industry approach site selection on the basis of subsidies.

678
MEETING UNFILLED PUBLIC SERVICE NEEDS IN RURAL AREAS
Thompson, John E.
Journal of Farm Economics 45(5): 1140-1149, 1963.
Public service inadequacies persist in rural America, because local governments and institutions have failed to adjust to increased mobility. Some service inadequacies are: poor educational facilities, lack of welfare services, especially for the aged and handicapped; and antiquated governmental systems. Author also points out possible remedies to the above shortcomings. Believes increasing educational levels to be of upmost importance. Rural teachers must also be retrained; they are often inadequate compared to those in urban systems.

679
SOME THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR MANUFACTURING GEOGRAPHY
Thompson, John H.
Economic Geography 42(4): 356-365, 1966.
Discusses industrial location theory, as well as consideration of five theories which analyze the firm in a spatial context.

680
CHANGES IN INDUSTRIES LOCATED IN THE NONMETROPOLITAN SOUTH 1959-1969
Till, Thomas E.
American Journal of Agricultural Economics 56(2): 306-309, 1974.
Growth in manufacturing jobs increased by 61 percent during decade in nonmetro areas; compares to 44 percent in metro areas of South. Evidence showed that 25 percent of all new manufacturing jobs in South were in nonmetro areas. Tables give growth rates of industrial employment for all industry groupings. Concludes that industries leaving the area were not all low wage, labor intensive industries.

681
INDUSTRIALIZATION AND POVERTY IN SOUTHERN NONMETROPOLITAN LABOR MARKETS
Till, Thomas E.
Growth and Change 5(1): 18-24, 1974.
Constructs a simple model which refutes the hypothesis that the only industries rural areas could attract were undesirable low wage labor intensive industries; 22 percent of all net employment gains in nonmetro South were from high wage, capital intensive industries. Suggests more case studies should be done to provide a solid data base for policy action and analysis.

682
PLANT LOCATION IN RURAL AREAS: SOME CONSIDERATIONS
Tillman, David M.
Industrial Development 140(2): 17-18, 1971.
Notes the move of industry to rural areas, but emphasizes the need for rural areas to develop more services and facilities which could sustain large manufacturing firms. In doing so, the region or area can become self-sustaining and evolve into a viable alternative to urban locations for industry.

683
SENSITIVITY TESTING AND THE PLANT LOCATION PROBLEM
Toft, H.I., P.H. Cassidy and W.O. McCarthy
American Journal of Agricultural Economics 52(3): 403-410, 1970.
Develops a model which tests the stability of optimum plant location solutions arrived at by use of the many locational models. Sensitivity testing can be applied to any cost element of the transport matrix.

684
AGE, MOBILITY AND SOUTHERN FARMER SKILL: LOOKING AHEAD FOR AREA DEVELOPMENT
Tolley, G.S. and H.W. Hjort
Journal of Farm Economics 45(1): 31-46, 1963.
Authors argue that the areas most needing development and having the greatest potential for development are those not designated under the Area Redevelopment Administration. Areas with heavy potential labor supply are those where replacement ratios for rural farm males are high. Industrialization favors the young, highly skilled worker, who can move to where jobs are located. Recreation may also provide employment opportunities in rural areas. Recreation industries can hire the old, thus alleviating the problem somewhat. Suggests more decentralized state and federal administrative and military functions with specific proviso to hire older workers. Recommended solution is for a mix of private and public expansion into rural areas by a variety of industries which would broaden employment opportunities for all classes of labor.

685
INDUSTRIALIZATION AND SOCIAL STRATIFICATION
Treiman, Donald J.

Indianapolis: Social Stratification: Research and Theory for the 1970's, Bobbs-Merrill Company: 207-234, 1970.

686
PATTERNS OF VALUE CHANGE DURING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY
Turner, J.
Human Organization 30(2): 126-136, 1971.
Examines four economically diverse communities, ranging from rural farm to fully developed "professional-bureaucratic" community. Three value components were assessed for each city to measure change in values during economic development. Concludes that individualism and activism increased substantially with initial economic development, while futurism increased in the most fully developed community.

687
EMPIRICAL STUDIES OF PLANT LOCATION: A SURVEY
Turner, Robert G.
American Industrial Development Council Journal 6(2): 13-28, April 1971.
Brings together some widely scattered publications bearing on plant location. Compares ten empirical studies and draws conclusions from these comparisons. The purpose was to discover principle determinants of location. Labor supply and costs have been of importance and rated very high in all studies. Turner notes that personal factors were rated higher than one might suspect.

688
GENERAL THEORIES OF PLANT LOCATION: A SURVEY
Turner, Robert G.
American Industrial Development Council Journal 6(4): 21-33, October 1971.
Author discusses the general evolution of theories of plant location starting with Von Thunen. Also discusses contributions to plant location theory by (1) Weber; (2) Losch; (3) Hoover; (4) Fetter; (5) Hotelling; (6) Lerner and Singer; (7) Smithies; and (8) Chamberlain. The first three are associated with least-cost theory, while the remaining work with the interdependence models and imperfect competition theories.

689
RURAL POVERTY: INCIDENCE, CAUSES, AND CURES
Tweeten, Luther G.
Stillwater: Oklahoma State University, Department of Agricultural Economics, Process Series P-590R, 1968.

690
ELEMENTS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN RURAL AREAS
Tweeten, Luther
Stillwater: Oklahoma State University Press, Research Application In Rural Economic Development and Planning, Agricultural Experiment Station Report P-665, 1972.

691
SUBSIDIZED LABOR MOBILITY--AN ALTERNATIVE USE OF DEVELOPMENT FUNDS
Tweeten, Luther and James Nelson
Annals of Regional Science 7(1): 57-66, 1973.

692
EMERGING ISSUES FOR SPARSELY POPULATED AREAS AND REGIONS UNDER A NATIONAL GROWTH POLICY
Tweeten, Luther G.
American Journal of Agricultural Economics 55(5): 840-850, 1973.
National growth policy seeks to stabilize and re-distribute population and income. Therefore, rural areas, spurred by federal assistance, must be made more attractive to industry. The main emphasis suggested is on developing better educational systems, and other public services.

693
THE NEED FOR THE SYSTEMS APPROACH TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH
Tweeten, Luther G.
Southern Journal of Agricultural Economics 6(1): 43-52, 1974.

694
INDUSTRIAL REVENUE BOND FINANCING
United States Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations
Washington, D.C.: Report A-18, U.S. Government Printing Office. 1963.
Examines state and local bond financing of industrial development against the background of intergovernmental relations. Offers recommendations for state and federal action, designed to eliminate the abuse of this practice for private advantage and to foreclose the possibility of the development of destructive interstate competition for industry.

695
STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION AND INDUSTRIAL LOCATION
United States Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations
Washington, D.C. Item 1049-D, U.S. Government Printing Office. 1970.
Focus of this report is on interrelationships between industrial location and state and local tax and expenditure policies. It attempts to determine the extent to which industrial trends have been influenced by decisions of state and local tax policymakers and the effect that industrial development policies have had on state and local revenue systems.

696
WHAT NEW INDUSTRIAL JOBS MEAN TO A COMMUNITY
United States Chamber of Commerce
Washington, D.C.: 1963.
Method of determining employment multipliers in rapidly growing semi-rural areas.

697
A GOOD LIFE FOR MORE PEOPLE

United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.: 1971 Yearbook of Agriculture, 1971.
Examines how American agriculture and the rest of the nation can deal with a big increase in the U.S. population. Rural areas need more housing, better community facilities, more industry and jobs, better planning and training, improved education and vocational training.

698
FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE CONGRESS ON GOVERNMENT SERVICES TO RURAL AMERICA
United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.
Analysis of 209 federal programs which accounted for 77 percent of funds allocated to rural areas. Per capita outlays favor fast-growing and/or high-income counties. Apparently, counties which need the money are not getting enough. Per capita outlays in rural areas were highest respectively, in agriculture, natural resources, and community development. Rural areas consistently received less federal outlays per capita than did metro areas for housing, human resources, and defense and NASA spending.

699
INDUSTRIAL LOCATION AS A FACTOR IN REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
United States Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

700
PROCEEDINGS OF A NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.
Conference dealt with congressional views on rural development, past responses of the land grant system to rural development needs, case studies of some successful efforts, and policies which may lead to conflict.

701
INDUSTRIAL LOCATION BIBLIOGRAPHY
University of California
Los Angeles: University of California Graduate School of Business Administration, 1959.
Most items relate to post-War II period. Covers other bibliographies, industrial location and expansion, small business, taxation and subsidization of industry, urban redevelopment, and others.

702
NEW INDUSTRY--SMALL TOWN HOPE
Upper Midwest Research and Development Council
Minneapolis: Upper Midwest Newsletter, Federal Reserve Bank, October 1966.
Report suggests that small communities are considered to be in a transitional stage. To survive and grow in the present urban society, they need to change their functions and economic base. The report makes recommendations for planned change considered essential for continued development.

703
EMPLOYMENT GROWTH IN RURAL AREAS, CASE STUDIES AND ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Urban Systems Research and Engineering, Inc.
Cambridge, Massachusetts: 1973.
An analysis of six rural areas which experienced economic growth.

704
SMALL CITY MANUFACTURING GROWTH: INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Urban Systems Research and Engineering, Inc.
Cambridge, Massachusetts: 1974.
Study analyzes the social and economic effects of industrial organization, ownership type and location of management.

705
UTAH COMMUNITY PROGRESS
Utah Community Progress Steering Committee
Logan: Utah State University Press, Cooperative Extension Service. 1973
A workbook presentation of the processes involved in successfully developing local communities. The publication is a series of questions which, when answered, depict the areas needing improvement and/or availability of the required services. Analyzes human relations, cultural enrichment, economic development, physical environment, services, community attitudes, and organization and planning.

706
AMERICAN INDUSTRIES
Vance, Stanley
New York: Prentice-Hall, 1955.
A general discussion and analysis of characteristics of major industries in the U.S. It attempts to analyze, among other things, demand factors, pricing policy, and competition as they bear on the future of the industry.

707
LOCATING THE RIGHT INDUSTRY IN THE RIGHT PLACE
Van Cleef, Eugene
The Appraisal Journal 26: 223-226, 1958.
Discusses some problems which prevent industry from being built. Suggests that industry should be planned to insure the future success of the industry and protect the public from hazardous conditions, noise, and visual pollution.

708
AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE WEST PIEDMONT PLANNING DISTRICT
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.
Study reports findings of a comprehensive analysis of major segments of the Piedmont economy. The areas analyzed were: quality of

life, industrial development, agricultural opportunities, community service, tourism, and interindustry relationships. Concludes that more jobs are needed for the future. To eliminate out-migration, the local economy must increase total output by $370 million by 1970.

709
LOCAL FINANCE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
Von Borries, Hans-Wilkin
Journal of the American Institute of Planners 30(1): 34-45, 1964.
Looks at certain publications relating to the system of local finance for local and regional planning and development in the U.S. and West Germany. To strengthen the local tax base, local governments often follow development policies contrary to or incompatible with the aims and ends of regional planning and overall national interests. Concludes that planning could be made more effective by revising present system of local finance.

710
RELATIONSHIP OF PLANNING AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Voorhees, Alan M.
Baltimore, Maryland: Paper Presented at Northeastern Industrial Developers Association Conference, 1971.
Report covers five major factors to be considered when planning for industrial development.

711
DISPERSAL OF EMPLOYMENT AND THE JOURNEY TO WORK: A CASE STUDY
Wade, J.S.
Journal of Transport Economics and Policy 1(3): 345-361, 1967.
A journey to work study (questionnaire) of a large London, England firm which moved to the suburbs. When firm moved it was found that average commuting distance decreased but that the use of cars as a mode of travel to work increased.

712
ATTRACTING NEW INDUSTRY
Wadsworth, H.A.
Lafayette: Purdue University Press, Cooperative Extension Service Report EC 396, (undated).

713
LEAKAGES REDUCING EMPLOYMENT MULTIPLIERS IN LABOR SURPLUS RURAL AREAS
Wadsworth, H.A. and J.M. Conrad
Journal of Farm Economics 47(5): 1197-1202, 1965.
Case study of Linton, Indiana. Four firms located there employing 100 people. Only 25 previously unemployed got jobs; other positions filled by job shifting. Sources of leakages were: (1) commuters, (2) job shifters, and (3) saving and debt retirement. Employment multiplier was 1.02. In spite of low multipliers, net impact of industry was still positive.

714
IMPACT OF A NEW INDUSTRY ON A RURAL COMMUNITY

Wadsworth, H.A. and J.M. Conrad
Lafayette: Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station, Research Bulletin 811, July 1966.

715
THE EFFECTS OF NEW INDUSTRY IN A RURAL AREA
Wadsworth, H.A.
Indiana Business Review 41: December 1966.

716
ALTERNATIVES IN COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
Wadsworth, H.A. and E.T. Engelbrecht
Journal of Farm Economics 49(5): 1198-1203, 1967.
Uses input-output analysis in study area of Steuben County, Indiana. Concludes that greatest return to community would be from the export of personal services. Does not consider costs of additional facilities to produce export services.

717
GROWTH AND DECLINE OF TOWNS AND CITIES IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS
Wakeley, Ray E.
Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1962.

718
THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Walker, Mabel
Tax Policy 24(2): 3-9, 1957.

719
THE ROLE OF THE COMMUNITY AS A FACTOR IN INDUSTRIAL LOCATION
Wallace, L.T. and V.W. Ruttan
The Regional Science Association Papers 7: 133-142, 1961.
Brief scan of popular plant location theories. Case study of impact on plant location in Southern Indiana. Questioned 82 new firms established between 1955-1958 inclusive; 72 firms responded and 21 of these said community incentives were an important factor in their location. These 21 plants (25 percent of total) employed 63 percent of new employees. Concludes that community actions determine exact location of firm within the area predetermined by firm as being best general area for the firm's operations. Communities often offer more than needed; obviously firm does not refuse additional inducement.

720
IMPACT OF NEW PLANTS ON LOCAL LABOR SUPPLY: NORTHWEST ARKANSAS
Walraven, Karmelis J.
Fayetteville: University of Arkansas, 1962.

721
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION AND REGULATION OF TRANSPORT
Walters, A.A.
Journal of Development Studies 4(1): 49-85, 1967.

722
COLORADO AGRICULTURE: BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
Walters, Forrest and Gary Romey
Fort Collins: Colorado State University Press, Experiment Station Series 933. 1973.
Develops input-output models for agriculture and related industries sector of the Colorado economy. Livestock processing had the highest multiplier with 3.30, wheat was next to the bottom with a multiplier of 1.3. Presents an input-output multiplier matrix. Authors then analyze the economic impact of feedlot water pollution controls, plant diseases, and acreage expansion of a crop based on the multiplier concepts. Estimates that industry will realize $2.3 million less revenue through investment in feedlot water pollution controls. Net effect on sales is $11.5 million reduction; this will cause $26.5 million reduction in all business activities. Uses same model for analysis of other problems.

723
RURAL ECONOMIC REORGANIZATION AS INDUCED BY AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENTS
Warrack, Allan A.
Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics 18(1): 29-42, 1970.
Focuses on rural nonfarm economy. Analyzes economic problems of rural economy and proposes solutions. Problems in the nonfarm economy are linked to agricultural problems; i.e., income levels and income disparities lead to farm expansion and migration. Rural economic reorganization should: provide farmers with inputs and services competitively; provide attractive locations for industry; and consolidate or in some cases eliminate rural centers.

724
THE CHARACTER AND ORIGIN OF INDUSTRY IN A RURAL AREA
Watts, H.D.
Yorkshire Bulletin of Economics and Social Research 18(2): 120-131. 1966.
Case study of East Yorkshire notes three types of industry: (1) old established firms, (2) new firms of local generation and (3) firms moving into area. Examines each group and assesses the factors which guided plant to its location. Concludes that the degree of industrialization in a town depends on the representation within that town of the three industrial groups.

725
FACTORS INFLUENCING MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT CHANGE IN SMALL WISCONSIN CITIES: 1960-1970
Weaver, Robert and Melville MacMillan
Madison: University of Wisconsin, Department of Agricultural Economics. June 1975.
Sets up model using vector interaction. Empirical model gives an indication of importance of each factor as a determinant of change in local manufacturing employment and allows prediction of impact on local economy.

726
A SMALL PLANT IN A SMALL TOWN

Weber, Fred I.
Area Development: 28-34, March 1968.

727
TRIBUTARY AREAS DEVELOPMENT: TVA'S APPROACH TO SUB-REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Weber, Glen D. and Richard E. Brown
Land Economics 45(1): 141-146, 1969.
Tributary development is an approach which utilizes local interest and initiative to carry forward a comprehensive resource development effort directed at uplifting the social and economic well-being of the residents. Concludes there are no simple short-run solutions to development of the region. The areas which have progressed the farthest are those where governments and citizens have given sufficient time and attention to a wide range of development activities: education, libraries, health services and programs; tax systems; additional jobs; local governments; and other universal problems.

728
ESTIMATION OF DIFFERENTIAL EMPLOYMENT MULTIPLIERS IN A SMALL REGIONAL ECONOMY
Weiss, Steven J. and Edwin C. Gooding
Land Economics 44(2): 235-244, 1968.
Derivation of an employment multiplier(from economic base technique which is extended) into a differential multiplier; applies model to Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Concludes that a differential employment multiplier is useful because it enables more accurate information on sectoral changes; e.g., the differential multipliers for the basic industries of Portsmouth were 1.8 for private, 1.6 for civilian governmental manufacturing, and 1.4 for defense.

729
LOCATING INDUSTRY IN SMALL TOWNS--IN THE EYES OF NEBRASKA CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE
Weisskopf, Gertrude, Ernest Fedor and Paul Meadows
Lincoln: Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, Department of Agricultural Economics Report 27, January 1963.

730
INCOME DISTRIBUTION CONSEQUENCES OF RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION
West, Jerry and Roselee Maier
Contributed paper to American Agricultural Economics Association Meeting, 1975 in American Journal of Agricultural Economics 57(5): 974, 1975.
Income distribution consequences of various types of industrialization are examined. Extent of poverty, underemployment, and two measures of income inequality are used to assess the consequences of growth in employment in manufacturing, mining, and recreation.

731
THE NET INTEREST COST METHOD OF ISSUING TAX EXEMPT BONDS: IS IT RATIONAL?
West, R.
Public Finance 23(3): 346-358, 1968.

Agrees that the net interest cost method of issuing state and local government bonds causes bidders to submit tenders that are not actually directed toward reducing the true interest cost; this results in accepting nonoptimal bids.

732
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: SOME COMMON GROUND, PERFORMANCE CRITERIA, AND EVALUATION
Western Regional CRD Committee
Journal of the Community Development Society 3(1): 81-86, 1972.
Lists the common ground nature of the conditions surrounding community development efforts. Five categories of common ground: (1) growth and activities of decision-making groups; (2) need for educational inputs; (3) group membership; (4) effective project initiation; and (5) consequences of community development effort. From this the authors developed and explained six major action criteria categories: (1) clientele awareness; (2) use and attraction of needed resources; (3) effective organizational skills; (4) process-content balance; (5) individual skill attainment; and (6) individual study achievements.

733
REGIONAL GROWTH AND INDUSTRIAL LOCATION
Wheat, Leonard F.
Lexington, Massachusetts: D.C. Heath and Company, 1973.
Book is an empirical testing of location theory for the purpose of bridging the gap between fact and theory. Author tests seven hypotheses of factors affecting industrial location: (1) markets; (2) agglomeration; (3) threshholds; (4) urbanization; (5) labor; (6) resources; and (7) climate. Tests took the form of regression analysis using simple, partial, and multiple correlations. Test results indicate that markets and climate are the major determinants influencing the growth of manufacturing in the U.S. Labor and threshholds are of some importance. Resources, urban attraction, and agglomeration have little, if any, effect on growth.

734
COMMUNITIES LEFT BEHIND: ALTERNATIVES FOR DEVELOPMENT
Whiting, Larry R., Editor
Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1974.
A collection of essays and studies on communities, with emphasis on rural communities. Essays deal with the effects of depopulation of rural communities on economic development and social structure. Excellent "manual" on rural community problems. Chapter topics include: consequences of decline and economic adjustment, consequences for leadership and participation, and enhancing economic opportunity.

735
RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION: PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALS
Whiting, Larry R.
Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1974.
The book is a collection of papers dealing with industrialization

in a rural environment. Some of the topics discussed are: (1) the location of industrial production; (2) factors determining the location of industry; (3) national policies and programs to redistribute population; (4) community planning; (5) industry's viewpoint of rural areas; (6) effects of rural industrial development on labor; and (7) problems in rural communities after industry arrives.

736
A MANUAL FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Whitlatch, George I.
Atlanta: Georgia Institute of Technology, Industrial Development Division, 1966 (Reprinted 1969).

737
INDUSTRIAL SITES, THEIR SELECTION AND DEVELOPMENT
Whitlatch, George I. and Winfred G. Dodsen
Atlanta: Georgia Institute of Technology, 1968.
A general guide to the process of land selection and development for manufacturing use. Provides an overall view of site characteristics, including natural features, utility services, transportation access, zoning protection, and other factors.

738
A SURVEY OF FACILITY LOCATION METHODS
Whybark, D. Clay and Basheer Khumawala
Lafayette: Purdue University Press, Krannert Graduate School of Industrial Administration, Institute Paper 350, 1972.

739
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: THE DYNAMICS OF PLANNED CHANGE
Wileden, Arthur F.
Totowa, New Jersey: Bedminster Press, 1970.
A "textbook" on the process, theories, and principles of community development, with emphasis on rural communities. Presents historical experiences with community development, "needs" for effective community development, and goals and evaluations of community development projects.

740
INDUSTRIAL SITES FOR SMALL COMMUNITIES
Williams, D.C. and Donnie L. Daniel
American Industrial Development Council Journal 6(2): 31-40, 1971.
Defines the needs for and sizes of industrial parks in communities with population of less than 5,000. Suggests that the industrial park should be developed to fulfill the objectives and resources of the community. Consequently, it should not be fully developed before final selection of industry. It should be owned or controlled by a single entity, large enough to handle 2 or 3 light or medium industries and developed to the extent that only final grade, road and utility work is needed for the construction and operation of an industrial facility. Presents a checklist of factors for small towns to consider in acquiring and developing industrial sites.

741
PRACTICING ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT
Williams, P.M.
San Jose: San Jose State University Press, Institute for Business and Economic Research, 1973.

742
DEVELOPING ESTIMATES OF ECONOMIC UNDEREMPLOYMENT FOR THE RURAL LABOR FORCE OF SEVEN SOUTHERN STATES
Williams, Thomas T. and Robert B. Glasgow
American Journal of Agricultural Economics 50(5): 1432-36, 1968.
Develops model which could isolate areas of underemployment. Concludes that rural males and rural Negro women are the major groups of underemployed. The rural labor force in the seven study states has latent manpower equal to 800,000 man years, if average wage were paid, or 530,000 man years of a wage equal to 85 percent of national average were paid.

743
A MEASURE OF THE IMPACT OF STATE AND LOCAL TAXES ON INDUSTRY LOCATION
Williams, William V.
Journal of Regional Science 7(1): 49-60, 1967.
Empirically measures locational impact of tax levels on firms. Concludes that tax differential between states is usually too small to be a crucial influence in location decision.

744
SOME EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF STATE INDUSTRIAL FINANCING PROGRAMS: THE SOUTHWESTERN CASE
Williamson, R.B.
Land Economics 44(3): 388-393, August 1968.
Case study of state-sponsored industrial financing programs. Examines southwestern U.S.; growth in new industries strongest where state financing is abundant. State-sponsored funding is very effective in drawing industry to one of three or four possible locations.

745
REGIONAL GROWTH: PREDICTIVE POWER OF THE EXPORT BASE THEORY
Williamson, R.B.
Growth and Change 6(1): 3-10, 1975.
Presents and defines the concept of the export base. Cites several empirical studies as supportive evidence of the usefulness and power of export base theory. Concludes that theory can be used to prepare regional economic forecasts and analysis of the implications of regional export opportunities.

746
THE UNFAVORABLE CONSEQUENCES OF TAX CONCESSIONS TO BUSINESS LOCATION AND DEVELOPMENT
Wolkenstein, Harry
Proceedings of the 54th Annual Conference on Taxation, National Tax Association: 100-150, 1961.

747
THE BASF CONTROVERSY: EMPLOYMENT VS. ENVIRONMENT
Wood, O.G., J.E. Logan, S.P. Logan, R.W. Rosen and D.R. Pender
Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, College of Business Administration, Essays in Economics 25, 1971.
This report attempts to present the views surrounding the BASF Corporation dispute. Report contains an economic profile of the location site and an estimate of the proposed investment's impact. A derivation of the input-output model is used to estimate impact.

748
A DEPRESSED REGION AND THREE MYTHS
Wright, Arthur L. and Melvin G. Blase
Growth and Change 2(3): 14-22, 1971.
Lists and gives brief explanation of three myths about depressed region: (1) homogenity of income within regions; (2) remedial effects of transportation systems linking regions to others; (3) favorable effects of out-migration as a means of expediting growth.

749
SMALL CITIES CAN HELP REVITALIZE RURAL AREAS
Wrigley, Robert L., Jr.
Annals of American Academics 405(1): 55-64, 1973.

750
IMPACT OF SUBURBANIZATION ON RURAL TOWNS: A CASE STUDY
Wyckoff, J.B.
Journal of the Community Development Society 4(1): 48-57, 1973.
Case study analyzes a SMSA in Massachusetts and finds that the process of suburbanization consumes rural land at two to eight times the historic rate. The pressure forced 67 percent of the farms out of business between 1962-65. The demographic characteristics of the new suburbanites caused an increase in per capita assessed valuation of 8.4 percent per year; tax rates rose 3.4 percent per year and net debt increased at 48.8 percent annually. This combination of events resulted in the ruralite having higher assessments, higher tax rates, and higher tax levies. The tools available to encourage wiser land use were available, but they were not used.

751
THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF INDUSTRY ON COMMUNITY SERVICES IN SEVEN MUNICIPALITIES IN THE OZARK REGION OF ARKANSAS
Yantis, Betty L.
Fayetteville: Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Arkansas, 1972.

752
FEDERAL PLANNING GRANTS AS AN INDUSTRY IN RURAL COUNTIES
Yersak, Ronald C.
American Industrial Development Council Journal 9(1): 51-80, 1974.
Paper provides an insight into the economic gains derived through federal planning funds which support regional planning agencies. Analyzes the number of grants given to Boothoel Regional Planning

Commission and the new or supplemental jobs created as a result of federal financial assistance.

753
ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF A PROPOSED BEEF PACKING PLANT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF A RURAL CENTRAL OREGON COMMUNITY
Youde, James and Gerald Huettig
Proceedings of the Western Agricultural Economics Association 44th Annual Meeting: 157-160, 1971.

754
ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN THE BIG SANDY AREA
Yukhin, Richard
Lexington: Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Kentucky, 1971.
Analyzes industrial activity and human resource development of the Big Sandy Area between 1965-1970. Wine firms located there between 1965-1970. Three slow-growth, female labor intensive firms accounted for over 72 percent of all new employment in the area.

755
HAS AMERICAN INDUSTRY BEEN DECENTRALIZING? THE EVIDENCE FOR THE 1939-1954 PERIOD
Zelinsky, Wilbur
Economic Geography 38(3): 251-269, 1962.
Presents evidence which suggests that industry is decentralizing.

SUGGESTIONS FOR OBTAINING ACCESS TO CITED MATERIALS

It is recognized that many potential non-technical users of this bibliography may not have immediate access to major libraries and other sources of the materials cited. Therefore, for those who do not, and those who may not be aware of means of obtaining them, some suggestions are offered.

To obtain copies of materials cited in this bibliography, we suggest the following procedures to those who do not have access to a major government or university library.

1. Books
   a. To purchase: Write to the publisher or contact a major bookseller who has catalogs of books in print which are available from major publishers. The exact address of the publisher can ordinarily be obtained from any local library. In addition, people with access to major libraries may be able to provide single photo-copies of portions of books at nominal cost.

   b. To borrow: Contact your Extension Community Resource Development Specialist staff or the Department of Agricultural Economics of your state university college(s) of agriculture for assistance. Local assistance can be obtained through your county Cooperative Extension Service office.

2. Bulletins, monographs, and other publications of universities and other public research organizations
   a. Write or call the author or publishing organization. Single copies are often provided free or at nominal cost. Local offices of the same U.S. government organization (e.g., U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, etc.) can frequently supply exact addresses of the issuing organizations.

   b. Contact an Extension Community Resource Development Specialist, your Cooperative Extension Service local office, or the Department of Agricultural Economics of your state university college(s) of agriculture for assistance. Each has either direct or indirect access to a major library and can photo-copy available out-of-print materials at nominal cost.

   c. Contact your Area (or Economic) Development District office for assistance. Such organizations usually maintain at least one person who is responsible for industrial development problems and may be able to assist.

   d. Contact your state government Department of Commerce, or other organization which has responsibility for research, technical assistance and promotion of industry. Such

organizations usually have connections with other governmental organizations related to their field, and can can often obtain copies free.

e. A large number of cited publications are authored and/or published by two agencies. Their addresses are:

1. Economic Research Service
   (Economic Development Division)
   U.S. Department of Agriculture
   Washington, D.C. 20250
2. Economic Development Administration
   Department of Commerce
   Washington, D.C. 20230

Requests to other federal agencies can be made by addressing the agency and Department concerned (using the appropriate Washington, D.C. zip code).

3. Articles in Journals or Periodicals
Usually journal articles must be read or photo-copied from the holdings of libraries or a reprint must be obtained from the author or his supporting organization.
a. Write to the author or his organization and request a reprint or photo-copy.

b. Contact your Extension Community Resource Development Specialist staff or Department of Agricultural Economics of your state university college(s) of agriculture for assistance. Most major journals and periodicals are in the holdings of university libraries.

4. Theses, dissertations, unpublished manuscripts or special reports for internal uses
a. Write to the author or the issuing organization. All but theses and dissertations must usually be obtained directly from authors or issuing organizations.

b. For theses or dissertations, order from: University Microfilms, Xerox University Microfilms, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104. Cost is nominal. However, not all universities cooperate in this program. If not available, contact the author or the relevent department of the degree-granting institution.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SOUTHERN RURAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Mr. Sam H. Booker
Vice-President for Marketing
Alabama Power Company
600 North 18th Street
Birmingham, AL 35202

Dr. W. M. Bost, Chairman
Director of Extension
P.O. Box 5446
Mississippi State, MS 39762

Dr. Charles P. Ellington
Director of Extension
University of Georgia
Athens, GA 30601

Dr. Jarvis E. Miller
Director of Experiment Station
Texas A & M University
College Station, TX 77843

Dr. S. J. Parker
Dean, Division of Agriculture
and Technology
University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff
Pine Bluff, AR 71601

Dr. John L. Ragland
Associate Director of Extension
University of Kentucky
Lexington, KY 40506

Dr. A. D. Seale, Jr.
Associate Director of Experiment
Station
Drawer ES
Mississippi State, MS 39762

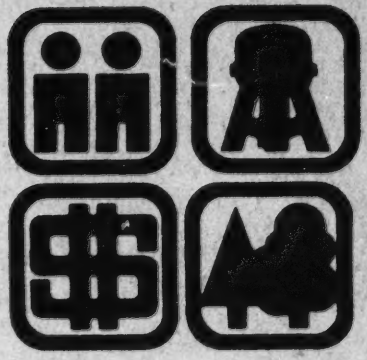
Dr. John W. Sites
Dean for Research
Agricultural Experiment Station
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32601

Dr. Winfred Thomas
Dean, School of Agriculture
and Environmental Science
Alabama Agricultural and
Mechanical University
Normal, AL 37562

THE FUNCTIONAL NETWORKS OF THE SOUTHERN RURAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Dr. Donald E. Voth Mr. William Bonner University of Arkansas	Functional Network on Citizen Participation in Rural Development
Dr. Arthur G. Cosby Texas A & M University	A Synthesis of Evaluative Research Literature for Rural Development
Dr. Burl F. Long Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	Inventory and Appraisal of Research Concepts, Methods, and Results in Land Use Issues
Dr. W. Arden Colette University of Florida	Small Farm Operations
Dr. Eldon D. Smith University of Kentucky	Industrialization of Rural Areas
Dr. R. David Mustian North Carolina State University	Health Care and Rural Development
Dr. Gerald C. Wheelock Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical University	Educational Needs Projection and Rural Development
Dr. E. Evan Brown University of Georgia	Synthesis of Research Results Relevant to the Impact of Governmental Transfer Payments on Human Resource Development
Dr. Michael S. Salkin Oklahoma State University	Community Services: a. Solid Waste Disposal b. Financing

The SRDC is one of four regional rural development centers in the nation. It coordinates cooperation between the Research (Experiment Station) and Extension (Cooperative Extension Service) staffs at land-grant institutions in the South to provide technical consultation, research, training, and evaluation services for rural development. This publication is one of several published by the Center on various needs, program thrusts, and research efforts in rural development. For more information about SRDC activities and publications, write to the Director.



Southern Rural Development Center
Box 5406
Mississippi State, MS 39762

The Southern Rural Development Center is an Equal Opportunity Organization providing research, educational information, and other services only to individuals and institutions that function without regard to race, color, sex or national origin. SRDC is an Equal Opportunity Employer.